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"Come."

Come when the rain is falling
With all the freshness of the Spring,
When life fills all the liquid air,
And when the woods with music ring;
When all the wakening flowers rejoice,
And birds remind me of your voice.

Come to me when the Summer's heat
Is strong the breast of Sirius to kill;
When gardens with perfume are sweet,
And when the languid noon is still;
Come when the opened buds disclose
The glory of the full-blown rose.

Come to me when the Summer fades,
When all the rose's sweets are dead,
When Autumn robes the sadd'ning glades,
When purple heather turns to red;
Come to me when the withered leaf
Falls like the tear of constant grief.

Come chiefly when all warmth is lost,
When Autumn to storm Winter yields;
Come when the bitter edge of frost
Shrouds all the verdure of the fields;
Come when all else is dark and drear,
Thy presence then is doubly dear.

Sunday Musings.

I.

Come hither, friend!" Come hither, friends!
So great the joy, Our Father sends,
I want to share with you.
For He has made the land receive
New sight! Come, look me to believe
The miracle is true.

II.

O what the joy! and whence the beam
That lights your look so with the gleam
Of waters in the wilds of life?
Come kneel by me, ascended knee;
Ye must stoop low if ye would see,—
Lower, if ye would taste?

III.

Sweet friends you know the little grave
To which my heart would crawl and crave,
And there I see [illegible]
Where I do live, if I did so hide
The moans that sent out all the sky:
My voice is very low.

IV.

This morn I caught it — hardly one
Of all the crushed years could run
Fast enough to outstrip it,
A spring-bud caught through dust and weeds,
And the flame of God in deeds,
My life, direct from God.

V.

We are not only where we seem,
But, lighted by some mystic gleam,
Live also in a world of dream!

VI.

Some lidar shaft window ope above
The shut-up soul to lean out of,
Or let in waiting wings of love.

VII.

And thence we pass out of our night
A little nearer to the light,
Transfigured in the eternal sight.

VIII.

And oft when shades fill the place,
I kneel with dawn upon my face:
I feel the infinite embrace.

IX.

Beyond the clouds this golden day,
Soft airs of heaven about me play,
They waft all weariness away.

X.

Dear friends I see no longer here
Are with me: lean feel them near,
So tenderly they come to cheer!

XI.

And there in secret life is fed,
The full in flower it lifts the head,
With all its leaves to heaven outspread.

XII.

And by its peace within my breast
All stormy passions rock to rest;
I know that God has been my guest!

MY CONFESSION.

I never knew till this moment how strong is the yearning which impels one who has done with hope and life to pour out his soul into some ear, even if unsympathetic. For live I cannot, though I am loth to die without leaving a true account of my offence on record, knowing that there will be garbled reports, making my case even blacker than it is. I do not excuse it; I have condemned myself, and when the sun rises I shall have passed from a world which has no goal for me in it. The girl I love can never be mine; my professional career is closed. Besides, I could never bear the shame; or rather, it is the idea of learning to bear it, of becoming inured to infamy, which is too disgusting.

The court-martial meets to-morrow—would meet, I mean, if there were any one to try. I am under arrest in my quarters; two bolts [illegible] window, [illegible] light, for the adjutant has the sword. My revolver lies before me, to the left of the ink-stand. It serves for a paper-weight as I fill these sheets.

I wonder does she remember that last party where we first met? A dull affair, I feared that it would be, but it proved the happiest evening of my life. I was an ensign then, full of youthful hope and confidence. I loved, her that night and ever since. Our engagement was a foolish business, for I had little means and no prospects, and of course her parents disapproved of it. It was with reluctance that they were persuaded to promise that we might wait our marriage when I got my company—a remote contingency, seeing that I could not even purchase my first step. I got that step, and that soon by a wonderful piece of luck; but as for going higher, there was no prospect of it whatever; and unless there was a war, I was likely to remain a lieutenant to the end of the chapter. I am alone, and not likely to be interrupted. No fellow knows me here at the depot; if any one did, he would not feel anxious to claim acquaintance.

When the man who acts as my servant brought the dinner, I told him I should not want him till to-morrow morning, and gave him a shilling; that will keep him at the canteen.

How strange it was that she remained true to me year after year, while my regiment was abroad! Surely women have been maligned. That I should be faithful was no wonder at all; my near relations were dead, and a man must cling to something.

It was at Brussels, in the Wertz Gallery, that I once saw a picture which is distinct in my brain. The suicide has just fired, with an effect grotesquely terrible; his good angel is floating away, with sorrowful, averted face; his bad angel, stern of look, offers a second weapon—needlessly.

But all this has nothing to do with my present purpose, which is to write down an accurate account of the circumstances which have brought me to my present position.

I was on guard, one night at Gibraltar, and had spent many solitary hours in reading over her last letter, and in repining against that poverty which formed an iron barrier between us, till I felt ready to do any desperate thing for money, and wished that the old fables about contracts with evil were true, and that I had the chance of making one. I had been my rounds, but unable to remain still in my guard-room, I wandered out again along the fortifications, alone. There was no moon, but by starlight I could distinguish the sea, the outlines of the nearest ships, better than the form of a gun which was close to me, because the latter had an extra shade thrown over it by the parapet. I don't know what made me notice this, but I did, and moved my position to try how much better I could see the gun when I was facing the embrasure. It is astonishing what little things play with the attention when the mind is brooding. As I was peering about the gun, a voice from it startled me:

"Mr. Singleton, sir! for God's sake have mercy, and do not call the guard! I see you have discovered me, and throw myself on your pity. It is life I am trying for; give me a chance, sir."

I cannot imagine why I did not seize the man and give the alarm at once. I knew who he was—one Taylor, a deserter who had lived for months on the mainland with a band of Spanish thieves, and who was identified by an English nobleman, travelling in a public diligence a little while back, as concerned in the robbery of it.

He had been apprehended and handed over to the garrison authorities; and as one of the passengers had been killed in the affair, and there was conclusive evidence that Taylor's hand had fired the fatal shot, his fears for the result of his court-martial were well founded.

Some strange infatuation now made me hesitate and parley with the fellow.

"How did you escape?" I asked.

"By the window of the cell," he replied in the same low, earnest, eager tones. "Oh, sir, if you knew the difficulty I had—the despair with which I worked—the mad joy with which I found myself free! In another five minutes I should have been safe, only you saw me. I was born a gentleman; I cannot hang like a dog. Have pity!"

"Why appeal to me? you know my duty."

"It's a hard service for you, sir, in the army, for I know your story. I could show you how to purchase your step. Ay, sir; I have treasure buried in a secret spot out yonder, let me go and—No, no! don't give the alarm; I see I have offended you, but I am mad. Listen, sir: there is a little wayside inn five miles on the road from Algeciras to Tarifa; behind it there is an orange grove, with a small pond in the centre; a drain pipe, dry now—ah!"

His pleading and my hesitation were put an end to by hurrying feet and confused shouts.

"Not there!" "Gone!" "Jones, run and tell the officer." "Look-out, sentries! Prisoner escaped!" Taylor sprang over the parapet and let himself drop, the depth being about twelve feet. The action seemed to break a spell, and to a desire to atone for neglected duty, was added a feeling of personal enmity against the man who had sought to guile me. I called in the [illegible] as I was counting the distance, and showed him where Taylor had gone over.

"We shall have him yet, then, sir; he is in a trap, and cannot reach the sea without passing three sentries."

While he spoke we heard a challenge, "Who goes there? Stand, or I'll fire." Then a shot. Presently another challenge; another shot further on. Then a pause, and a shout, "I think he's down; but it's too dark."

We got a lantern, and found the fugitive lying in a heap, senseless, and he was carried to the guard-room and laid out there, limp and motionless. There was a patch of blood on his breast, and a larger one at his back.

The assistant surgeon came presently, grumbling. "I had three lives, and there were only four left in the pool. I wish you would shoot your prisoners more conveniently, Singleton. Why, the fellow is shot through heart and spine; where was the good in sending for me? Got any soda and B. in the guard-room?"

* * * * *

I cannot give any idea of the state of my mind after that night; I seemed to live, walk, talk in a feverish dream. One thought had taken possession of my brain, and tormented me day and night; I tried, honestly tried, to shake it off, and could not. If Taylor's story *should* have been true; if a treasure really were concealed in that drain! What then? It was stolen booty; blood-stained treasure. But it was lost, gone. Who could tell the owners.

Every day the tempter put a fresh fallacy into my heart. At last I fell in, and determined to end all this. There was no such inn; no such orange grove, or drain; I would satisfy myself of the fiction.

So I got leave, and set out with a giddy brain and burning pulse for Algeciras, where I hired a horse, and rode along the Tarifa road.

In spite of what I had said to myself, it seemed quite natural to me when I came to a solitary inn, with an orange grove behind it. I dismounted at the door, directed my horse to be baited, and ordered a bottle of wine. Then, having drunk a few glasses, I went out as if for a stroll, and penetrated into the orange grove. There was the little pond, and after a short search, I found the dry drain-pipe. I looked carefully round; not a soul was near, so removing my coat and turning up my shirt-sleeve, I knelt down and thrust my arm as far up the pipe as I could. I felt something there, but could not grasp it until I had torn away a tile at the exit, and then I got hold of a bundle of a Bandana handkerchief, knotted up in a bundle, and on opening it I found jewels.

I got back to Gibralter, but have no remembrance how; and I must have locked up the jewels in my desk before I lost consciousness, for when I was convalescent after the raging fever which [illegible] killed me—oh, that it had, quite!—I found the accursed valuables there, safe.

When well enough to travel, I came to England on sick leave, returning through Paris, where I disposed of some of the jewels. Others I got rid of in London, timidly at first, then more boldly. They were numerous and valuable, for though doubtless the men I dealt with had good bargains, I soon lodged money enough at the agent's for the purchase of my step, and that just in time to save being passed over.

A relative of mine had lately died, and I attributed this accession of property to a legacy.

I stifled my conscience with sophisms, was happy. *Her* father adhered honorably to his promise, and now that there was a prospect of my speedily getting my company, welcomed me to his house, and treated me, as did the rest of the family, with great cordiality. All my hopes were on the point of fulfillment. Ah! I cannot dwell upon those weeks.

They fled, and I went to London to make preparations for our marriage, and—how shall I write on? It would be impossible, were it not that the barrels of this old friend who once saved my life when I wanted it, (dropping the Maori who stood over me with uplifted spear,) and who will now save me from life, are charged—the nipples capped.

I went into the shop of Facet & Waters, the great jewelers, who had already purchased the best valuables of my stones, in order to dispose of three emeralds which were cut in a very peculiar way, and which I had therefore not yet ventured for sale. Mr. Facet himself, the senior partner, was talking to an elderly gentleman as I entered, and directly he saw me he said—

"Here is Mr. Singleton, my lord; you had better speak to him about the matter yourself. May I trouble you to step this way, Mr. Singleton?"—With a dull presentiment at my heart, I followed the other two into a private room.

"I am the Earl of A——," said the stranger. I bowed. "May I ask whether you sold this diamond?"

"Possibly; I sold this firm several."

"Yes, but this has a particular flaw in it; see."

"By what right do you question me?" I asked.

"By the right of a man who had been robbed. You have disposed of several valuable jewels to Mr. Facet, which were once set in my Orders and in Lady A——'s ornaments, and which were seized by a band of Spanish brigands between Seville and Cadiz. You have told Mr. Facet that they were left you by a cousin; I require the name of that cousin, the proof of his death, means of discovering how my jewels came into his hands."

"And if I refuse to afford you any aid?"

"Then I shall be under the painful necessity of sending for a policeman."

"Shall I brazen it out?" was the first thought which passed through my reeling brain. But a moment's reflection showed me how stupidly useless that would be, and I told him the exact truth.

Lord A—— looked steadily at me, and said—"Have you any of the jewels in your possession?"

"Yes," and I produced the emeralds and several smaller stones.

"Will you give me the names and addresses of the dealers to whom you have parted with the others, and help me to recover them?"

"Yes."

"Then on those conditions, and provided I receive certain details tending to confirm your story, I will not prosecute you. I know the colonel of your regiment, and will write to him for information about where you yourself were at the date of the attack on the diligence. If his answers are not satisfactory, I hold myself free from the promise not to prosecute; for I cannot compound the murder of an old and faithful servant, and my valet was killed. In the meantime I suffer you go at large."

"But if you mention the affair to my colonel, I am a ruined man!"

"I cannot help that; you must take your chance."

"It was thus that Lord A—— kept his promise to his ear, to break it to the sense; he has not brought me before a civil tribunal, but his information has necessitated this court-martial, and so signed my death warrant. There is my confession. Light is breaking in the east. Farewell, Mary; farewell for ever!

* * * * * *

There was an explosion, but it was not that of a suicide's pistol; merely the morning gun, and Arthur Singleton, lieutenant in the Royal Browns, started up from the table in the guard-room at which he had been sleeping with his head on his arms, crying—

"By Jove, what a horrible dream I have had!—and what a long one! And yet," he added, looking at his watch, "I cannot have been asleep many minutes, for the guard was turned out a quarter of an hour ago! I do believe I have passed a lifetime while the gun was firing. Queer things, dreams!"

He sat down to write this one while it was fresh in his memory, and finished his task before he was relieved. The result may be interesting to psychologists.

Shot with a Cork.

A lady residing on Second street retired early, as usual, the other night, in good health, and with a feeling of security regarding her personal safety, not dreaming of the proximity of danger or the probability of injury from deadly weapons, which she afterwards supposed were at the time pointing at her from the window just opposite her bed. While peacefully reposing and enjoying the comfort and luxury of a cozy room on a winter's night, suddenly there was a sharp report at the window, the whir of some kind of missile passing through the room, and a sound as of a shot striking the person of the lady, followed by a sharp stinging sensation between the shoulders. A scream pierced the air and startled the members of the household, who came running to the chamber and found the lady fainting.

Cold water was freely used, when the lady recovered and cried out that she was shot, and a boy was despatched in haste for a doctor on Third street. The physician filled his pockets with probes and forceps and knives and what-not, for the surgical visit, and went rushing to the rescue, thinking, probably to save a poor suffering creature's life. The door was opened, and he hurried into the room; but instead of finding the patient writhing in pain and agony, he was overwhelmed with surprise, and perhaps a little disappointed, to find her laughing and blushing, as if enjoying one of the best of jokes. Before he could ask any questions, she hastened to explain that after he was sent for a member of the family examined her shoulder, and no wound was found. She then remembered that she had left a few bottles of ale in the room near the window, and further investigation proved that one of the corks had popped out, striking her in the back, which she thought was a bullet shot through the window. It was an amusing affair to the doctor, who likes a joke as well as any one, and he joined with the family in a hearty laugh at the wounded lady's expense, albeit he was a little disappointed in his anticipation of a splendid case of cutting, slashing and probing, and—his usual fee.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

Suicide of a Jealous Young Wife.

A most distressing case of suicide occurred near Gosport Ind. A young and very estimable gentleman named Davis, who had been married but a short time, and whose marital relations had been of the most delightful character, received an invitation to attend a country spelling-match a few miles distant from his residence. He informed his wife of the invitation, announcing to her that he would attend, inasmuch as he had many personal friends whom he would meet there.

It seems that the wife was greatly excited at this announcement; and it has since transpired that this excitement was the result of a foolish fit of jealousy, she imagining he only desired to attend the school that he might flirt with some of his former young lady acquaintances. She told him if he went she would blow her brains out, and he would find her a corpse when he returned. Mr. D., however, treated her threat as a bit of badinage, not giving it a second thought. This was in consequence of the pleasant life they had so far lived together, their happiness never having been marred by an unkind word, or, as far as he knew, even thought. He therefore mounted his horse and rode to the school-house.

He returned about ten o'clock at night, when, upon entering his residence, he was horrified to find his wife lying in a pool of blood upon the floor, a part of her skull blown off. She had too fearfully executed her threat. The wound was inflicted with a revolver, which, from the powder marks upon her face, must have been held close to the forehead. The lady was an intelligent, handsome woman. Her rash act has almost driven her husband to insanity. They had been married but five weeks, and were apparently greatly attached to each other. The sad affair has created profound sorrow throughout the entire neighborhood in which the unfortunate family lived.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—Most of the newspapers throughout the country, says a New York paper, speak favorably of the suggestion that ladies should not offer their guests wine on New Year's Day. Several things are indisputable. The custom of giving wine, spirits, and punch to callers, does, every year, result in a great deal of inebriety, especially among young men. There is little restraint or none at all, and the day degenerates too often into a drunken saturnalia, for which, we are pained to say, women are mainly responsible. The whole moral law of the matter is suspended, and nobody seems to deem it at all discreditable to be tipsy on the First of January. If our matrons and maidens will but think seriously of the dangers to which young men are thus exposed, they will surely consult their own happiness and social well-being by demonstrating that genial good wishes are quite consistent with a respectable sobriety. One's health and good fortune may surely be drank sincerely without an accompanying hiccough; and a friend is a friend, although he may not reel about the drawing-room.

THE DIFFERENCE.—Diamond-digging in South Africa, as in all El Dorados, is a sort of lottery. For instance: three brothers worked separately, but near each other. One of them for a year's work, realized about fifty dollars over expenses; the other brothers realized ten thousand dollars each. Yet the work requires men of robust health, steady habits, and plenty of patience. The advice generally by those who know is that no man who already has remunerative employment should engage in the work, and no man should go to the fields without reserving money enough to take him back in case of failure.

In China, the Emperor's physicians are liberally paid—so long as his Majesty continues in good health. But the salaries are suspended from the beginning of his illness, and it has been remarked that the near relative of the "Sun and Moon" generally enjoys uninterrupted health.

Here is a Missouri paper's notion of the high calling of journalism: "We are compelled to make this week's issue almost exclusively a local and advertisement paper; but look out for next week's. It will be one of the gayest, fiercest, hottest papers that ever went forth from an American news-raggery."

"Tell the mistress that I have torn the curtain," said a gentleman lodger to a female domestic. "Very well, sir; mistress will put it down as rent."

Indians as Gamblers.

In California the Indians gamble something after this fashion:—They all assembled in a large shanty, squatting in a circle around a bright fire to the number of about forty men, squaws and papooses. They first proceed to make up a stake for the great game of the evening. One Indian would lay down half a dollar, then another of the opposite party (they were equally divided off) would cover it.

Another would lay down the blanket or a pair of trowsers, and one of the opposite party would match it with an article agreed to be of the same value. A squaw would put down a dress or a petticoat, and it would be matched by another, and so on, until they had a stake worth playing for. The whole stake consisted of $8, in half dollars, about a plug-hatful of shell buttons and a large heap of clothes and blankets, some of them very good, altogether probably being worth $150.

They gamble with four pieces of bone about two inches long, two of which are smooth and two marked with rings and strings tied around the middle. The game is conducted by four old and experienced fellows, two for each party, squatting on their knees on opposite sides of the fire. They have before them a quantity of fine dry grass, and they roll up each piece of bone in a little ball, with their hands first before them and then behind them, and the opposite party guesses in which hand is the marked bone. When one guesses the right hand, he says "we" (number one-right,) when he guesses the left he says, "tap," (number two-left). They have twelve small sticks for counters, and when all are on one side the game is ended.

Generally, only one man guesses at a time, and if he guesses right for both of the players they simply toss the bones across the fire to him and his partner, and they commence rolling them up. If he guesses right for one and wrong for the other, the one whom he guessed right is "out" and stops playing, but his partner rolls up for another trial and the guesser forfeits to them one of the counters. When all the counters are won by one couple the game is done, and every Indian takes out of the stake the article he deposited and the one laid on it so that every one of the winning party comes out with precisely double what he went in with.

All this is very simple, but it took me nearly two hours to penetrate into the whole mystery of it, such a wonderful amount of juggleries, mummeries, manipulations and incantations do the Indians encompass it with round about. As soon as the Indians commence rolling up the bones in the hay, they fall to whipping their arms back and forth, before and behind them, swaying their bodies backward and forward, and chanting, "Ha-man, ha-man, ha-man," or "ki-yi, ki-yi, ki-yi," or something else, each chanting whatever suits him, but keeping perfect time with his companions. Then pretty soon they hold up their hands to their breast with their elbows akimbo, twist their bodies around, as if they were in mortal agony, and reduce their chant to a mere grunt, "Uh-uh, uh-uh, uh-uh," though they grunt in perfect time with the twisting.

A Frightful Death.

A little girl six years of age met with a horrible death at Huguenot, N. Y. The mother of the child hearing screams rushed to the sitting-room and discovered the little girl enveloped in flames, and an English bull-dog, tearing her burning garments off her with his paws and teeth. He had already taken over half of her clothing off, and, it is believed had he been left alone he would have saved the little girl's life. The mother crazed at the sight, rushed forward and clasped her child to her bosom, and held her close, thus baffling the efforts which the faithful dog made, although singed and burned dreadfully himself, to tear off the clothing. The girl was burned to death, and the mother fearfully burned. The dog that exhibited more than human sagacity in its efforts to save the child, had been her constant companion, having been raised with her. Since the burial of the child occurred, he wanders from room to room as if searching for her, uttering a plaintive whine expressive of his grief. He takes no food, and it is believed that he will pine to death.

Hints to Young Men.

These words of wisdom are from a paper in the last number of *London Society*: After all, in looking out for a wife, a man must consider how she will show at the fireside, rather than at parties. You can learn so much of literary and æsthetic tastes, the favorite books that are always in hand, the music that is regularly studied and sung, the kind of associations, and the general order of tastes. It is by far the best way of getting up a flirtation, which is not unpleasantly done and benignant. Love-making is an uncommon pleasant employment for the winter nights. You may talk of the perils of young men when they come up to town; but there is no better safeguard than giving such young fellows the associations of home and sweet woman. Parents make an immense mistake taking too severely monetary a view of the young fellow's prospects. I never knew a young fellow under ever so dun a cloud who, with purpose and stability, could not work out his way into the sunlight. Better even the long engagement, or the early marriage, than many other suppositions that might be put.

SUICIDE OF A BRIDEGROOM.—In a Missouri town a young man named Chaffin, blew his brains out with a revolver. He had won the affections of a young lady, and the day for celebrating the wedding nuptials was set. The ceremony was to take place at the residence of the bride's parents. The day arrived and the invited guests had assembled, and at the appointed hour everything was in readiness. The bride was dressed in her wedding attire and nothing seemed lacking but the groom, who did not make his appearance according to promise. After enduring lengthy suspense, a brother of the intended bride, went in search of young Chaffin, and found him in his own house lying on the bed, with two bullet holes through his forehead and a revolver grasped in his hand. He lay face downward and the bed clothes were saturated with blood. His wedding suit, consisting of black cloth, was found in a trunk in the room.

THE HORRORS OF HAVANA.—Further particulars of the recent murder of the young students in Havana are developed. It is well known there that at first only four of the lads were condemned to death, but the court considered that number too small to satisfy the demands of the volunteers. The two Bermudez brothers were drawn. One of the Judges, Apolinar del Rato, exclaimed: "This is horrible! How can we snatch two sons away from one mother?" and one of the Bermudez brothers was condemned to death, the other to the chain-gong. Young Verdugo, who was shot, was with his mother at the church of Nostra Senora del Pilar when the supposed desecration of the graves took place, and another victim, the little fellow Llera y Medina, was with his family in Mantanzas at the time.

NEW LONDON is fitting out another whaling fleet.

A Waif's History.

A small boy was lately picked up by the Dubuque police, and gave the following history:

I do not know my age, but I was born in Sabula. My parents are both dead. The first I can remember I began to pick up my living here and there, just where I could find it. Sometimes got a little food by doing chores for people, and occasionally some one would give me an old coat, or a pair of shoes, when I had any, I picked up where they had been thrown away. I never took any food or clothes without leave. I never went to school. I slept around in barns and sheds, and sometimes in dry goods boxes, for two Winters I slept in a small hut, with an old man, a few miles in the wood, and there I got nuts and such things as I could find, and fish which I caught in the river. But I lived for two Summers in a large hole in the bank of the river up towards Galena, in a place called the "cut-off." We had first-rate times and lived like kings, on fish and prairie chickens, ducks and potatoes. There was two boys with me who run away from Galena. One of these boys was named Martin. I don't know where he is now but one time he and I had a fine ride in the cars. We went down to Dunleith one day, and when no one was looking, we got in a wheat car, soon after the brakeman or somebody came and locked the car, and we rode all the way to Chicago; and it was a long ride, but we eat lots of wheat, you bet! When the man opened the car at Chicago he looked strange at us, and then swore some, but we got out and run away. I had a pretty rough time in Chicago I stayed with a negro family when I was there. The boys are pretty bad boys in Chicago. When I left there I came out to Wisconsin with a circus. I went in to do chores, to help fold up tents, &c., and when we were in Darlington I got badly hurt on my arm when I was learning to summersault, and was sick. Then I could not work and they scolded me, and kicked me, and I ran away the next day. Then I got on a farmer's team and rode to Council Hill, and then walked on the railroad to Dubuque, and a man soon got me and put me in the Poor House, and I have been there two years. I got both my feet frozen some time, I don't know when it was.

A Mississippi Execution.

At Granada, Miss., Frank Mays was hung for the murder of his wife by poison, some time since. He confessed the crime, as well as the murder of his four year old child. Although he kept up a brazen face until the day of execution, at that time the murderer entirely gave out, and proved himself an arrant coward. In the morning, when the jailor went to awaken him, he found Mays lying on the mattress with his body drawn up in the smallest possible space and covered, as was his face, with blankets. At the time he was seemingly sleeping, but his manner of breathing showed that it was feigned. He also attempted insanity. He refused to move and it was necessary to use force in dressing him. He was carried down stairs and placed in a chair in a wagon, which also contained his coffin, a rough stained pine coffin. He was ironed and closely guarded. After a prayer, the noose was fixed about Mays neck, and the net drawn close in behind the right ear. As it was being affixed Mays for the first time said "Oh, Lordy! oh, Lordy!" in an almost unintelligible tone of voice. Not another word was uttered by him. Standing him up on the trap two men held him erect, while his arms and legs were securely fastened and the white cap drawn over his face. Then the sheriff gave the signal and the rope was cut. A clutch at the platform boards with his hands as he went through, a few convulsive grasps—and all was over. Just three and a half minutes after the trap rope was severed the last contraction of his muscles was noticed. Surgical investigation afterward proved that his neck was broken, and it is supposed that he suffered little or no pain, as death was almost instantaneous. While struggling just after passing through the trap a loud scream was heard from a young woman in the crowd, who threw up her hands and fell senseless. She was the sister of him whose death she was then witnessing. Sobs were to be heard proceeding from all quarters of the crowd, which immediately dispersed.

Our Neighbor Mexico.

As every reader of the papers may readily judge for himself, our neighbor Mexico, is in a deplorable state of civil war. In fact the whole country is in one state of revolution. This does not seem to be divided between two parties or two chiefs, but into many, although the grand object of the revolutionists papers to be the rejection of Benito Juarez as President of the republic for another term of four years, upon the ground "that he has already presided over fourteen years—a period lengthened contrary to the spirit if not the letter of the constitution, and that he has just secured his nominal and illegal re-election by using elements which pertain to the whole nation, and by violently stamping out the rights of a free people entitled to free suffrage."

While the revolutionists are divided among themselves as to who will be Juarez' successor there is no doubt of their unity against the President. It is a fact to which attention should be called that the military men now engaged in this revolution are the same men—generals, colonels and officers of lower grade—who sustained M. Jaurez in the contest against the French intervention and who most distinguished themselves in the engagements which took place between the liberal forces and those of the French, Austrians and Imperial Mexicans.

The revolution appears to be general to a frightful extent. Armed bands are scouring the country, levying contributions and committing outrages of every nature. The whole country is flooded with "proclamations," issued by chiefs of these bands, and our unhappy neighbor is suffering more severly than ever before. Press gangs are everywhere engaged in forcing men into the "armies," and life and property are nowhere safe.

SOLID FIGURES.—The papers are noting the high prices paid to foreign singers. None of these figures, however, come up to what Barnum paid Jenny Lind. She received $208,675 for ninety-five concerts, which give an average of $2,196 per concert, or $43,920 for twenty nights. He also paid all the expenses of Miss Lind, her companion and servants from England, and all their hotel and traveling expenses up to the last concert, besides furnishing her always with a private coach and horses. The receipts of the concerts varied from $5,000 to $18,000 a night. Ten concerts realized over $140,000. This was, in 1857, when a thousand dollars was more than a thousand now-a-days.

It is the fashion for a bride, after the reception, to slip on the oldest black silk dress she owns, and with her newly-made husband slip down the back staircase and out of the basement door, where they jump into a carriage, and are off on their wedding tour, without bidding any one good-bye.

A Singular Case.

The famous Tichbone case in England has called the attention of the press to a similiar case that occurred over three hundred years ago. It is so interesting that we give it to our readers. It seems that in 1859 Martin Guerre, a native of Biscay, belonging to the class of well-to-do peasant proprietors, married a girl, by name Bertrande de Rols. They were only 11 years of age at this time and it was nine years before Martin's son was born to them. The son, proved to be a very bad boy. He married, however, and it was believed had settled down and reformed. Robbing his father and fearing detection he ran away, deserting his home. Meanwhile his father died, leaving his estate and four daughters in the hands of a brother who managed it in the name of Martin. At the end of eight years the lost Martin or one whom every one at once recognized as such, reappeared, and was welcomed by his wife Bertrande, by his sisters, by his uncle, and by all his friends and acquaintances, living with them for three years without raising a shadow of suspicion. His wife, who had been warmly attached to her husband before his disappearance, was overjoyed at his supposed return, clung to the new comer with redoubled affection, and bore him two children, one of whom died in tender age. Presently, however, a soldier happened to go through the village of Artigues, who, at a private interview, communicated to Bertrande the startling intelligence that her real husband, Martin Guerre, was living in Flanders; that he had been a soldier like himself, and had lost a leg, carried off by a cannon-ball at the battle of St. Laurent. No notice was taken of this scandal as it was believed to be and all parties lived happily for three years when a dispute arose between Martin and his uncle about the property, and violent quarrels took place, the uncle frequently assailing the nephew. Uncle Pierre and four of his sons-in-law endeavored to prevail on Bertrande to denounce Martin as an impostor. But she withstood all their arguments, and to every doubt urged against the man now personating her husband, she instantly replied that he must "either be Martin Guerre or the devil in his skin." Her imprisoned husband was presently released on bail, and on his return to his village he was again received by her with every mark of conjugal attachment. But on the following day, early in the morning, his uncle Pierre, with his four sons-in-law, broke into Martin's house with arms in their hands, and, professing to act by power of attorney in the wife's name, arrested Martin, charging him with fraud and deception. The power of attorney, however, as it was proved, was only signed by Bertrande in the evening of that same day.

A long trial ensued in which may witnesses testified to the identity of Martin, while others asserted that he was an imposter. His wife would not or could not give evidence either for or against the man, her mind having become confused by this perplexing state of affairs.

Everything, however, combined to incline the Judges to give their sentence in favor of the prisoner, when a man calling himself Martin Guerre, and with a wooden leg, answering the description given by the soldier to Bertrande, appeared in court. He was immediately arrested and confined to a cell, deprived of all communication with the outer world, and, being secretly examined, he entered into all the particulars respecting his family, his village, and acquaintance with considerable accuracy, but yet full of the most palpable errors, with the promptness and certainty which had been displayed by the first prisoner throughout the transaction. The two Martins were then confronted, and both stood the test of cross-examination with firmness; but it was observed that the new comer, although consistent and positive, was in frequent instances, and especially in matters of domestic and conjugal concerns, less glib and explicit than his adversary. They were plied separately with questions on topics which had hitherto never been alluded to in the trial, but the answers were equally ready and fully satisfactory on either side. Witnesses were then called—first, the brothers, next the sisters of Martin Guerre, who, as they entered one by one and cast a glance on the new comer, threw their arms around his neck, bursting into tears, calling him their real brother, and asking his pardon a thousand times for having allowed themselves to be the dupes of a gross deception, which had equally imposed upon all their neighbors. Bertrande came next, and in her case also the first sight of the man with the wooden leg seemed to cause the scales at once to fall from her eyes. She sank on her knees before the husband she had so grievously and yet so unwittingly wronged, and she urged in her exculpation the astonishing resemblance between him and the villain who had deceived her, and the readiness with which his own sisters and all the village of Artigus had fallen into her own delusion. The same revulsion of feeling manifested itself in all the witnesses who were brought in in succession, especially in those who had been foremost in acknowledging the first pretender and to give evidence in his favor. The passionate accent and flowing tears of the loving wife carried conviction to the hearts of the judges. The man with the wooden leg was reinstated in all his rights as Martin Guerre, and the impostor, Arnauld de Tilh, was condemned to be hanged and burnt. Before he was led out for execution he avowed that he had served as a soldier with Martin Guerre; that he had lived with him on such terms of friendship as enabled him to gain possession of all his secrets, and that upon his return from the wars, having accidentally fallen in with some persons who had mistaken him for his friend, he had conceived the scheme of taking that friend's name and place—a scheme which had at first succeeded to the full extent of his expectation.

AN IGNORANT DOG.—An old farmer went out one day looking over his broad acres, with an ax on his shoulder and a small dog at his heels. They espied a woodchuck. The dog gave chase and drove him into a stone wall, where action immediately commenced. The dog would draw the woodchuck partly out from the wall, and the woodchuck would take the dog back. The old farmer's sympathy getting high on the side of the dog, he thought he must help him. So, putting himself in position, with ax above the dog, he waited for the attraction of the woodchuck, when he would cut him down. So an opportunity offered, and the old man struck, but the woodchuck gathered up at the same time, took the dog in far enough to receive the blow, and the dog was killed on the spot. Forty years after, the old man, in relating the story, would always add: "And that dog don't know to this day but what the woodchuck killed him.

According to report, the Bois de Boulogne, which was devastated during the late war, is to be replanted with forest trees of fifteen year's growth. Of course the difficulty and expense of transplanting matured trees is very great.

THE German expedition to Venezuela will be commissioned to enforce the national claims against the government of the South American republic.

A Chinese Superstition.

They tell a strange story about Chinese superstition. It will be remembered that a large portion of the kingdom was flooded not long since by a break in the levee of the river Tez-chin-lin. As damage was threatened here, a messenger was sent from Pekin to inspect the threatened spot. He found a small hole, and every sign of coming disaster. But in the hole was a large fish. This was declared to be a god, and the conclusion drawn was that it would be impious to try to stop the passage of the waters, as it was plainly the will of Heaven that the bank should give way.

When the catastrophe had actually occurred, and successive attempts to fill the breach had failed—the rushing stream having swept piles and reeds away—the tale grew. It was then said there were two fishes, one of which had gone up the country, while the other remained about the opening, and that of course it would be useless to do anything until the wanderer returned. A few days later Tau-tai of Tient-sin, in his capacity of conservator of rivers, &c., had gone to the break in the Eucho, on the West of the city, to sacrifice to Yuen-Shen, a fabulous tortoise or fish, who is supposed to control the waters. He went in great state, accompanied by other officials. Tables were placed upon the river-banks, a tablet, incense urns, candlesticks, and all other necessary paraphernalia placed in their proper places, and then this strange ceremony began. Besides the actual worship, the principal business was a long prayer offered by the Tau-tai, who recounted the sufferings caused by the flood, the fruitless efforts made to stop the various breaks in the banks of the rivers, and besought the fish-god to allow them now to be repaired. The works at this spot were then recommenced at once.

Unfortunately, Yuen-Shen does not seem to have been satisfied, for before long the waters again asserted their power and swept away all the material gathered to resist them. Then the Tau-tau grew angry and paid another visit to the breach. No incense—no offerings. Cannon took their place and the magistrate roundly rated the god for his non-compliance with his wishes. "Didn't I tell you so and so, and you paid no attention? You don't care for the trouble caused to so many thousands of people, &c., &c." Bang! bang! bang! the cannon were let fly at him, and the worthy magistrate went home feeling that he had done his duty! There can be little doubt, whether made any impression on Yuen-Shen or not, that he has to a certain extent succeeded in convincing the people that he is not responsible for the flood, and in confirming the popular superstition.

An Eight-Hour Law.

Gov. Hoffman of New York, in his message, speaks as follows of the Eight-hour law:

In 1870 what is commonly called the Eight-hour law was enacted by the Legislature and approved by me. It provided, among other things, that eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work upon all the public works of the State, and that any public officer who should violate or evade its provisions might be removed by the Governor or by the heads of departments to which such officer was attached. By this Act the Legislature intended to hold out the promise, on behalf of the State, to laborers who might be employed on any public work that they should receive a full day's wages at current rates for eight hours work. The spirit of the promise has been kept; yet no case has arisen where a removal of a public officer could legally be made. The laborer understood the law to provide for a reduction of the hours, but not of the wages of labor. The State ought not, under the forms of law, to deceive any portion of its people. Its practice should be in accord with its professions. It demands a general obedience to its statutes, and should itself set the example of conformity with its own laws. While the law stands upon the statute book the professions embodied in it should be made good by such amendments to it as will render the fulfilment of its purpose certain.

FISHING IN OREGON.—The fact that in the waters of Oregon and of Washington Territory, as well as of Alaska, salmon cannot be captured with the artificial fly-nor, indeed, taken at all with the line—is a disappointment to sportsmen who have tried the experiment, and the subject has been dwelt upon as exhibiting a strong contrast between the habits of the Western fish and those of the North Atlantic. It is also maintained, and generally believed; that of the myriads of salmon that ascend the Western rivers, few or none retrace their course to the sea, but succumb to the fatigue and dangers of the ascent, and to the exhaustion produced by the spawning operation. Certain it is that the shores of the Columbia and other great streams during the salmon season are lined with dead fish throughout their entire length, furnishing food for innumerable hawks, eagles, buzzard, crows, etc., as well as for mammals of various kinds. Quite recently, however, it has been ascertained that while the salmon will not take the fly, as stated, in the rivers, they will do so in the salt-water outside their mouths.

HINTS ON HOUSEKEEPING.—We will give to intellect, and to all virtues, the honor that belongs to them, and still it may be boldly affirmed that economy, taste, skill and neatness in the kitchen, have a great deal to do in making life happy and prosperous. Nor is it indispensably necessary that a house should be filled with luxuries. The qualifications for all good housekeeping can be displayed as well

THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Jan. 19., '72

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Communications recommending persons or office, 5 cents per line. Communications of a private nature and obituary notices exceeding five lines, five cents per line. Business notices in local column 10 cents per line, for one insertion.

Notices of deaths and marriages inserted free of charge. Our friends in all parts of the county will oblige by sending us short items of interest from their respective localities.

The figures set to the address upon each subscriber's paper indicate that the subscription is paid up to such date, and answer the same as a receipt. Persons remitting by mail, or otherwise, will understand from a change in these dates that the money has been received

Both the United States Senators from Indiana have had their pockets picked in New York within a few weeks. This forever settles it, that there is no honor among thieves.

Show us a newspaper in favor of Grant's renomination, and we will show you a sheet that is the apologist of every thief and plunderer that has thrust his fist into the public treasury, and stolen the people's monies.

The Missouri democratic state committee have decided in favor of the passive policy, and will shortly issue an address recommending that the Missouri policy be adopted by the national democracy in the next presidential campaign; which means that the democratic party stand aloof and let anti-Grant republicans run a ticket which shall be acceptable to democrats, with such a candicate as Chase or Trumbull for President.

The radical legislature of Illinois passed resolutions censuring Grant and Sheriden for using the federal soldiers at Chicago, for police duty, during and after the fire, without a request from the state authorities, as prescribed by the constitution. Our readers well recollect that this impudent interference led to the murder of district attorney Sherwood of Chicago, without any cause, who was shot down on the streets, by a soldier, carrying one of Grant's bayonets. It justice were done, Grant, and Piegan Phil Sheridan would be held to answer for the murder of the district attorney.

The republicans in congress, the other day, voted against the proposed 16th amendment, by which a foreigner may be elected to the Presidency. We thought that the party which went it so strong for equal rights when the negro was up, would accord the same rights to a white foreigner as they did to Sambo.

Under the radical 15th amendment a negro can be elected President, but a white foreigner, no matter how great his qualifications, is denied the same privilege, and the rads vote against bringing him to an equality with Sambo.

A senate committee is just now engaged with investigating the frauds and impositions practiced by the radical custom-house officials in New York. From some of the testimony taken, it is shown that the men engaged in the general order business, make $100,000 a year in an illegal manner, and that these scamps have had the immediate protection of Grant, and that the white-house was sharing the plunder. So disgraceful have become these abuses in the New York custom-house, that Mr. A. T. Stewart, whom Grant had appointed secretary of the Treasury at the commencement of his administration, upon different occasions as he testifies, called the President's attention to the matter, but Grant never had it stopped. Another witness testifies that the profits all go to a "mess" at Washington, bosom friends of Ulysses, shoulder-strapped suckers at the public teat; Grant knew of all these enormous abuses, he knows of them, yet the fellows are kept in their positions, as proven before this committee, by the big Injun at Washington.

Woman Suffrage Quieted.

Judge Sharswood, of this state, recently delivered an opinion upon the right of woman to vote, as claimed by some, under the 14th and 15th amendments. The occasion was a suit brought by a lady of Philadelphia, against the election officers of a precinct in that city, for refusing her vote at the late general election: The Judge said:

"It is beyond all question the provisions of the ninth article of the Constitution, commonly called the Declaration of Rights, extend to and include both sexes, and that when the words 'man' or 'men' are therein used, they comprehend also woman. It is equally clear that a woman who is born in this country or naturalized as she may be under the acts of Congress, is a citizen as fully entitled to the protection of the Government as a man, and with a right to enjoy all the privileges which properly belong to citizens. But it does not follow that the elective franchise is one of their privileges. That is exclusively regulated by the Constitution, which has excluded many citizens from it by reason of age, non-payment of taxes, non-residence within the Commonwealth and the election district for a certain period of time. Nor can I perceive that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States have any bearing or application upon the question." The Judge then proceeded to show that the Constitutions of Pennsylvania ince a very early date referred expressly to men when it spoke of electors, thereby excluding women from the privilege of suffrage. The plaintiff accordingly lost her case.

The Hon. R. H. Duell publishes a card in reference to the purpose of franking circulars containing election vering documents for Grant's renomination, and advertisements for an obscure Maryland newspaper. Mr. Duell says that the act was unauthorized by him, and that the name endorsed upon the envelopes containing these circulars is a forgery. It now remains for Postmaster General Chorpenning Creswell to explain how it is that these Grant electioneering documents are permitted to be sent broadcast through the country at public expense under the cover of circulars a portion of which bear the frank of a fictitious member of Congress, while as a pretence for the free circulation of others the name of a real member of Congress is forged upon them.

It seems there is no end yet to the forging resorted to by men in office to accomplish their base purposes, as well as by men who wish to get into office. Inside the last six months this thing has got to be quite a mania with dishonest politicians, and it is a pity that the villains are not put into the penitentiaries for their crimes. No honest man will countenance or support such villains.

Harrisburg.

In the Senate, Jan. 11th, was offered a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of Pennsylvania, as follows: Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the constitution and insert in lieu thereof the following: "A state treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state at such time and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

On the vote for chief clerk up to seventh ballot there was a tie, when Col. Ziegler declined being a candidate any longer. On next ballot senator Randall, dem. of Schuylkill voted for Hammersly radical, for clerk, by which he received a majority.

Mr. Mackey, rad, was re-elected state treasurer. The democrats voted for Mr. Dougherty, of Harrisburg

A Subscriber is curious to know of us, whether the Centre Co. Law Library had been repealed this session. We answer, No;—all large bodies move slowly. The mountain will in due time labor and bring forth its mouse. The legislature cannot afford to exhaust itself upon such a work right in the start.

War with Spain.

Washington, January 13.—The State and Navy departments have received the affidavits of the officers and crew of the steamship Florida, relating to the outrage committed on her on the high seas by two Spanish war vessels. The facts have created considerable feeling here to-day, as it is established beyond all doubt that an insult to the flag has been repeated on the high seas. It is well understood that the government will demand of Spain first, a prompt apology; second, punishment of the officers committing the outrage; and third indemnity for damages.

The Situation in New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., January 12.—The political muddle here remains unchanged, neither party showing the least sign of giving in, or even compromising their difficulties so that business may begin. Already have eleven days out of the sixty allowed by law for the legislative session been wasted.

In the Senate to-day there was no quorum, only twelve Senators being present; while in the House only fifty Warmothites were present. A resolution was introduced and adopted by the House to inquire into the facts concerning the discharge of the Grand Jury by Judge Abell, of the First District Court. Several of the members talk of introducing articles of impeachment against Abell.

Speaker Carter surrendered himself this morning to the First District Court, Judge Abell having issued a warrant for his arrest as accessary to the shooting of Walter R. Wheyland by the two deputy sergents-at-arms of the Carterites, they both declaring that they acted under Carter's orders.

The general fear and expectation that General Emory would declare martial law has died away considerably. The half threat, however, has had a good effect, the city being quieter to-day than on any previous day since the beginning of the trouble.

Ending in Murder.

The First Blood—A Sergeant-at-arms Shoots a Member of the Louisiana Legislature—Merely Obeying Orders—Dismissing Warmoth's Strength, &c.

New Orleans, La., January 9.—At 5 this evening W. B. Wheyland, a member of the House from Sabine Parish, was shot and killed by three assistant sergeants-at-arms of Custom-House assemblage. The murderers have been arrested, and the coroner's inquest jury is now examining the case. It is thought McCullough and his two associates will be committed for murder and Geo. W. Carter as accessory. McCullough stated to Captain McCann, who arrested him, that Carter had ordered him to bring in all the members of the House dead or alive, and claims he acted under instructions. What intensifies the case is that a few days ago the Carter body expelled Wheylandand admitted a Mr. Smart in his stead, Smart was sworn in, but becoming disgusted, quitted them and went home. In killing Wheyland they would diminish Warmoth's strength without increasing their own. The feeling against Grant, Carter, Casey, and Packard is greatly increased, and this movement was considered preconcerted. General Emory says the Custom-house has broken faith with him; that he has now but one course to pursue. Wheyland made no resistance. He was shot from behind by McCullough while the two men held him. The insurrection is probably over.

The House of Orleans.

Its Estates to be Restored to its Princes —One Step Nearer the Throne.

Paris, January 12.—The committee of the Assembly has reported unanimously in favor of repeal ng the law sequestrating the estates of the Orleans princes. [This is a natural corallary of the vote of the Assembly which gave the Prince de Joinville and the Duc' Aumale their seats in that body notwithstanding the *quasi* opposition of M. Thiers and his Minister of the Interior, M. Casimer Perier.

Major General Wm. H. Halleck died at Louisville, Ky., last week.

Sumner Tries to Corner Grant in Relation to the San Domingo Scheme.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Retrenchment to inquire whether any money had been paid on account of any asserted lease of the Bay of Samana to the United States; if so, by whom, out of what fund and to what amount; also, if such moneys had been paid by private persons, then to report the names of such persons, with their business and the inducements to this outlay; whether interested in land grants or other speculations on the Island of San Domingo; whether there has been any understanding that such money would be refunded by the United States; also to ascertain the application of such moneys and the agent obtaining and disbursing the same, with power to send for persons and papers.

New York, January 10.—The father of James Fisk has gone crazy from the assassination of his son.

The elder Fisk has, in fact, been laboring under mental aberration for some years past, his malady being contracted during the cotton speculations in the south in which he was engaged, on his son's account, in the early days of the civil war.

Columbus, January 10.—Hon. John Sherman was re-elected United States senator this morning by a majority of six. The following is the vote: Sherman, 73, Perry, 1; Schenck, 1; Cox, 5; Morgan, 60. Total number cast, 140.

London, January 12.—The trial of the Rev. John Selby Watson for the murder of his wife a short time since, which has been in progress for the past few days, was concluded to-day. The Jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the sentence of death was pronounced upon the prisoner. Mr. Watson is an author of some repute, and was engaged in preparation of an important theological work at the time of the commission of the deed.

The national republican committee have decided upon Philadelphia as the place for holding the next national republican convention.

The Persian Famine.

London, Jan. 4.—Advices received in this city from Persia state that the famine still continues in that country with undiminished fatality. The mortality in the more thickly populated districts is appalling. It is estimated that the deaths now average three thousand daily. In province of Khorassan the ravages of the famine and the pestilence are rapidly devastating the population,

Thousands of sufferers are dying in the houses and streets from sheer starvation. The government having no resources is powerless to relieve the widespread distress.

In the large cities of Japan and Teheran the ravages of the plague and famine are very marked. Hundreds of the dead remain unburied.

Explosion in a Welsh Mine.

London, Jan. 11.—A terrible explosion occurred in Wales, yesterday, in the Oakwood colliery, while the men were at work. Many were able to make their escape. One gang were shut off, and the probabilities are that they have all perished. Eleven men have been taken out dead, and parties are now exploring the mines for the missing ones. The flames broke out and the extensive works and machinery were entirely destroyed.

One Hundred to Fifty that Stokes will not be Hanged.

New York, January 9.—Stokes was to-day back in his old cell No. 50, which has been handsomely fitted up at the prisoner's expense. He slept well last night and during the day received visits from a number of friends.

Mrs. Mansfield has not yet called to see him. Bets of $100 to $50 were offered without takers in the city hall to-day that Stokes would not be hanged.

Another scandal in high life is on the tapis in London. There is—so it is rumored in the clubs—a probability that a member of the royal family will shortly make his apperrance in the character of defendant in the divorce court. The story goes that a separation between Prince Teck and his wife, Princess Mary of Cambridge, is imminent, on account of the unfaithful of the Prince.

The ex-Empress of the French has sold her jewelry to a celebrated firm of jewelers in London for $400,000. Curiosity is excited as to her reason for requiring so large a sum of money just now

The radical national convention for nominating a candidate for President, will be held in Philadelphia, June 5th 1872.

The Democrats except to gain Senators in in Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Georgia, Nevada, North Carolina and Oregon. If they gain all these, the new Senators will stand politically fourteen Republicans and ten Democrats. It is possible that a new election will be held in North Carolina, if Mr. Vence, whom the Senate refuses to admit, resigns his certificate, as the Democrats desire him to do.

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

Parties wishing a first-class daily paper should by all means subscribe for the Pittsburg DAILY DISPATCH, one of the largest, liveliest and cheapest papers in the United States. The DISPATCH has been established over a quarter of a century; is independent in politics, advocating always those measures which promise the greatest possible good to the largest possible number; gives daily thirty-six columns of matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph, the most reliable market reports, the latest cable telegrams, the freshest Legislative news, the latest Congressional reports the fullest local reports, with all the news by mail, including the most interesting personal and political items, full telegraphic market reports from all points of importance, East and West, and much other matter of an entertaining and instructive character. The DISPATCH is furnished by mail at 8,00 a year, or may be had from our agents in any town or village within one hundred and fifty miles of Pitsburg at fifteen cents a week.

To those wishing a good and reliable city weekly we would recommend the WEEKLY DISPATCH, one of the handsomest, cheapest and most reliable weeklies published. The WEEKLY DISPATCH gives thirty-six columns of matter, printed in clear large type, and is one of the handsomest, as it has long been one of the cheapest, if not the cheapest, weeklies in the country. It contains all the latest news of the day—political, commercial and general—and as an entertaining and acceptable family newspaper is not excelled by any journal in the State. The WEEKLY DISPATCH is furnished to single subscribers at $1 50 a year, or in clubs of ten, to one address at $1 00 each, with a free paper to the party getting up the club. Subscribers may remit by mail either in money or by postoffice order, which is the safer mode. Postmasters receiving subscriptions for the DISPATCH, either Daily or Weekly, are authorized to retain twenty per cent. on published rates for single subscribers, or ten per cent, on our club rates. Address, O'NEILL & ROOK, Publishers of DAILY and WEEKLY DISPATCH (DISPATCH Iron Building),

67 and 69 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

The Prince of Wales is getting as well as can be expected.

Col. Fisk's Generosity to his Assassin—The Attempt to Blackmail the Colonel—Fisk a Changed Man.

In a conversation with a reporter Mr. Jay Gould says:

"I will tell you how the acquaintanceship between Mr. Fisk and Stokes originated. Fisk met Stokes accidently, and being attracted by his appearance, experienced a liking for him which soon led the former to manifest it in a substantial way. He lent him money to start in business, thinking that he would prove square; but you know how he was deceived in his kindness—was replied with the blackest ingratitude, and the viper he had nourished turned and stung him."

"Was Fisk acquainted with Stokes prior to his introduction to Mrs. Mansfield?"

"That I cannot say. I know very little of Mrs. Mansfield, and cannot tell anything of her history. Neither do I know what the relations were which existed between Mrs. Mansfield and Mr. Fisk. It was a very delicate subject, and I generally avoided it."

"Do you know what caused the rupture between Stokes and Mr. Fisk?"

"No. I know nothing of the circumstance. I have no idea what caused the misunderstanding between them. I know at one time they were very intimate, latterly it has not been so; I don't know for what reason."

"What is your opinion of the legal actions that have been entered into against Mr. Fisk by Mrs. Mansfield and Stokes?"

BLACKMAILING.

"Blackmailing, pure and unmitigated. There are not the slightest grounds for any such actions. The design was simply to extort money from Mr. Fisk, thinking he could be frightened into compliance with their evil designs."

"Did Mr. Fisk ever utter such sentiments as those?"

"Frequently he did. It was his belief in the rascality of the whole proceedings that made him resolve to contest the trials to the bitter end. The turn they latterly took in his favor proves how groundless were the charges brought against him. The motives of Mansfield and Stokes were simply to gratify personal malice and get money, but they have, I am happy to say, been completely foiled in their efforts."

"Mr. Fisk had no intention to compromise?"

"Compromise! He did nothing to compromise about. He had never done anything that would render such a couse of action necessary; he was not in the slightest aware of anything that the parties might do, and he would have treated the whole affair as a good joke, but for the petty annoyance to which he has been subjected by the malevolence of the plaintiffs in the suit."

"How long is it since he broke with Mrs. Mansfield?"

"FISK A CHANGED MAN."

"I cannot exactly say, but I may tell you something which is not generally known. Since the disolution of whatever tie has existed between him and Mrs. Mansfield he has been a changed man. He had ceased to practice many of the old habits of which he has been accused, and was in every sense becoming what all who love him desired he should be. His old associations were being rapidly broken up, and if he had lived some time longer a complete reformation would have taken place in his whole conduct, though I do not for an instant say that his improprieties were so heinous as they have been generally represented to be."

"I suppose reports do not always speak true."

"Not by any means, and in this instance there was gross exaggeration in many of the statements made. The sins of Mr. Fisk were proclaimed to the world; he made no hidden mystery of them; they were freely blazoned forth, and however one may be disposed to blame his judgement it cannot be said that he concealed anything from the public curiosity."

"Did Mr. Fisk anticipate any violence from Stokes?"

"I believe not; I never heard him express any apprehensions relative to Stokes."

"Was he aware that threats had been made against him by Stokes?"

"Yes, I believe he heard something of the kind, but neither he nor I attached any weight to such rumors. We looked upon them as idle tales."

THE CELEBRATED LETTERS.

"What about all those letters that the fuss originated with."

"Why, there is nothing in the letters that would implicate a living soul. The name of Jay Gould does not appear, neither do the names of others who have been mentioned in connection with them."

"Is the name of Peter B. Sweeny mentioned?"

"Not once. There is not the least allusion made to him in any of them."

"How about the Erie Railroad?"

"The Erie Railroad is not alluded to either. In fact, there is nothing in the letters to warrant the assumptions of Mrs. Mansfield and Stokes, and it is only another instance of the blackmailing process to which they have resorted."

"Well, if the letters were so unimportant I can not see why you should have objected to their publication."

"Oh that can be easily explained. There were certain delicate allusions in relation to the peculiar position in which Mrs. Mansfield and Fisk were placed to each other, and it would not have done to make them public."

"It could not have done much harm."

"Judge Brady was of the opinion that there was nothing in them that called for publication, and I certainly agree with him in his views upon the matter. The publication of the letters would have done no good, and they would possibly have annoyed many parties without conferring benefit upon anybody."

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE.—The tenth volume of this periodical opens with the January number, which is before us. Like its predecessors, it is full of substantial home reading which is admirably adapted to promote knowledge, virtue temperance. Its contributions for the month include a story by Virginia F. Townsend; "The Dead Year of Disaster" by Geo. S. Burleigh; "Washington and His Loves," by Rev. J. B. Wakeley, D. D.; "Newburgh and its Surroundings," by Joel T. Headley; "Going to Housekeeping," by Elsa Mansfield; "Planing a Career," by Horace Greene which is but one dollar a year. Any person not accquainted with it, will receive a specimen copy free by addressing S. S. WOOD & Co., Newburg, N. Y. jan1.

THE SCHOOL FESTIVAL.—This beautiful little Quarterly Magazine, devoted to new and sparkling matter for School Exhibitions and public days, is received for January. No teacher or pupil should be without it. It costs only fifty cents a year; single copy, fifteen cents. Write for it, to ALFRED L. SEWELL, Publishers, Chicago, Ill. Send your subscriptions now and you will not regret it.

The Alexis Buffalo Hunt.

North Platte, Neb., January 13.—The Grand Duke Alexis and party arrived here this morning at 7 o'clock. They took breakfast on the cars. Five ambulances and a light wagon for baggage and a carriage for the Grand Duke met the party, and they started immediately for the camp. The permanent camp for the buffalo hunt is on Red Willow Creek about fifty miles southwest of this post. The camp consists of two hospital tents, ten A-wall-tents, and a tent for servants and soldiers. Three of the wall-tents are floored and the Grand Duke's is carpeted. Box-stoves and Sibley stoves are provided for the hospital and wall-tents. The hospital tents are used as dining tents. An extensive culinary outfit is also taken along; and also 10,000 rations each of flour, sugar, and coffee, and 1,000 pounds of tobacco for the Indians. Company K, of the Second Cavalry, under command of Captain Egan, is at the camp. They went out several days ago and have everything in the best possible shape. Company E, of the Second Cavalry, under command of Lieutenant Stover, acts as escort for the party to the camp. The whole is under command of General Palmer, of the Omaha Barracks. Lieutenant Hays is quartermaster of the expedition. Cody alias "Buffalo Bill," met the Duke and party here. A relay of horses is at Medicine Creek, about half way to the camp. The party expect to make the trip in eight hours. The Buffaloes are in great numbers within ten miles of the camp. A few hours ago 400 Indians were reported at the camp, with their families, and others were coming in rapidly. It is expected that the war parties of Spotted Tail, Whistler, War Bonnet, and Black Hat will be there with their respective chiefs and bands.

The Grand Duke Alexis has abandoned his projected buffalo hunt in company with Piegan Phil and Spotted-Tail, and in obedience to the orders of the Czar has repaired to St. Louis, whence in company with Admirable Possiet he expects an immediate recall in consiquence of the disruption of our relations with Russia.

In the United States Supreme Court yesterday Associate Justice Strong delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the constitutionally of the legal-tender acts of Congress, Messrs. Swain, Davis, Miller, and Bradley concurring. The last named read his views on one branch of the question. Chief Justice Chase delivered the dissenting opinion for himself and Messrs. Field, Clifford, and Nelson. Views on the same side were read by Messrs. Clifford and Field. Mr. Nelson was absent.

The Mikado of Japan has ordered the closing of the Buddist temples, and the priests, like the monks of England in the days of the Reformation, will have either to starve or earn an honest livelihood. In a land where superstition and feudalism have hitherto held sway over a semi civilized race, this is a delicate and dangerous exercise of imperial power. The decree, it appears, has caused little excitement in the cities but was regarded as intolerable in the rural districts. The disendowed priests will no doubt help to fan the flame of discontent, and may yet succeed in seriously endangering the throne of the Mikado. Institutions venerable from age cannot be overturned without a convulsion. This has been shown in the history of all great reforms, both civil and religious.

1872. THE AGE. 1872.

Prepare for the Presidential Campaign. Circulate the Documents—Now is the Time—Get up Clubs at Once—Vigilence and Energy in the Present Gives Double Assurance of Success in the Future.

The Age is the firm and earnest advocate of Democratic principles as declared by the founders of the Republic and embodied in its institutions. To defend and maintain them is its constant aim, and it is the persistent and vigilent advocate of reform, general and municipal. It has sought no alliance with any clique or class interests; it has been subject to no corrupt influence, but has larored, without fear or favor, for the general good.

While no expenditure is spared in any of the channels of newspaper enterprise, the Age is aided by no official patronage, but relies on the subscriptions and support of individual democrats, who would maintain the principles of their party, and of intelligent opponents who desire to see men and measures freely canvassed, and hear both sides of public questions. Few men of any party deny that free and fearless discusion by the press is now the best defense of the interests of every citizen, against fraud, peculation and injustice.

THE DAILY AGE

contains the latest Intelligence from all parts of the world, with articles on Government, Politics, Trade, Finance, and all the current questions of the day; Local Intelligence, Market Reports, Prices Current, Stock Quotations, Marine and Commercial Intelligence; Reports of Public Gatherings, Foreign Domestic Correspondence, Legal Reports, Book Notices, Theatrical Criticisms, Reviews of Literature, Art and Music, Agricultural Matters, and discussions of whatever subjects are of general interest and importance. Besides special telegrams, it has all the dispatches of the Associated Press from every part of the World.

The Weekly Age

Combines Literature with News of the day. In its columns are Stories, Poetry, departments for Ladies and Children, Agricultural items, Sunday reading, etc.

The Weekly Age is acknowledged to be the best Family Journal printed in Philadelphia.

Now is the Time.

The beginning of the New Year is a good time to subscribe for a newspaper, and to subscribe for The Age is a good beginning of the New Year. Our terms to subscribers and clubs are furnished below. We ask our friends, and we address every reader as one of them, to assist us in our efforts, increase our usefulness, enlargeour circulation, and maintain the never-ending struggle for the rights of the people against the encroachments of power, "which is always stealing from the many to the few."

Terms of The Daily Age:

One year, by mail	$8.00
Six months	4.25
Three months	2.25

For any period less than three months, at the rate of one dollar per month.

Payment required invariably in advance. The postage on the "Daily Age" is thirty cents per quarter, or one dollar and twenty cents per annum, if pre-paid at the office of delivery.

Terms of the Weekly Age:

One copy, one year	$1.50
Ten copies	12.50
Twenty copies	22.00
Fifty copies	55.00

The following reduced rates will be charged when all the papers ordered are sent to one person, and not addressed severally to the members of the club.

Twenty copies	$20.00
Fifty copies	50.00

One copy will be furnished gratis for getting up a club of twenty or more for one year.

A copy of the "Daily Age" will be furnished gratis for getting up a club of fifty.

The above terms will be rigidly adhered to, and no notice will be taken of a subscriptionuntil paid in advance

We have no traveling agents authorized to receipt for us.

The Postage on "The Weekly Age" is five cents per quarter, or twenty cents per annum, to be prepaid in all cases at the office of delivery.

Specimen copies sent on application.

Subscriptions can commence with any No. of a Vol. Address

ROBB & BIDDLE,

Nos. 14 and 16 South Seventh street, Philadelphia.

There is a village in Luzerne county called Mud Town, in which there are five gin mills licensed and unlicensed. A Pittston paper says its citizens had 17 fights on Sunday, the 12th ult., a shooting match for a barrel of beer, and closed the exercises in the evening with an illumination—two geese were covered with tar and then set fire and driven through the streets. What a lovely place for a residence —*in civilized America!*

TRIPLETS.—Mrs. Craner, wife of C. Craner of Beaver county, Pa., recently gave birth to triplets,—two girls and one boy. Their aggregate weight was twenty pounds.

SOLD.—The farm of Jacob Hosterman, dec'd, in Haines twp., was sold last week at public sale, to Adam Weaver, at $140 per acre. A tract of good timberland lying south of the above, was knocked off at $185 per acre.

The Savior.

What can I give Him.
Poor as I am?—
If I were a Shepherd
I would bring a lamb;
If I were a Wise Man
I would do my part,—
Yet what I can I give Him,—
Give my heart.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE

The Tenth Volume of WOODS HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE begins with January 1872. Its regular contributors include Horace Greeley, Gail Hamilton, Thos. K. Beecher, Dr. Dio Lewis, Dr. W. W. Hall, James Parton, etc. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Brick Pomeroy, John G. Saxe, Maj. Gen Kilpatrick, Petrolium V. Nasby, etc., write for it occasionally. Terms, $1.00 a year. In clubbing, three first-class periodicals are given for the price of one of them. The most liberal Premium List ever published. No periodical is more frequently or favorably mentioned by the press. "Wood's Household Magazine" is one of the monuments of business enterprise which mark the age."—*Methodist Home Journal*, Philadelphia, Pa. "It has been improving ever since we knew it —a good criterion for the future."—*Observer*, New Market, Canada. "It is a marvel of cheapness and first-class quality combined."—*New York Times*. Specimen copy sent free to any address.

S. S. WOOD & CO.,
Newburgh, N. Y.
jan12.4t.

SHERIFF SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias, levari facias venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the court-house in Bellefonte, on Saturday, January the 20th, 1872.

The undevided one-fourth part of all that certain tract or piece of land situate in the township of Benner, in the county of Centre, and State of Pa. Bounded and described as follows: Begining at a white oak, thence south 37 degrees, west 184 perches to a white oak, thence south 44 degrees, east 180 perches to a post, thence south 54 degrees, east 72 perches to a pine, thence north 81 degrees, 490½ perches, to the place of begining containing 338 acres and 113 perches and allowance together with the hereditaments and appurtenances the buildings being a two story frame dwelling house and bank barn. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William H. Longwell and Anna M. Longwell.

ALSO:

The following real estate of defendant, situate in Walker twp., Centre county, Pa. Bounded and described as follows: Lot in Hublersburg, on the North, by land of Adam Deckerd, on East, by land of Joseph Shafer, on South, by public road, leading through Hublersburg from East to West, and on the West by road leading from Hublersburg to Howard, and known as the Carner Hotel, containing about 14 acres. Thereon erected said Hotel building, stable, and other outbuildings. Also, a certain tract of land situate in Walker township, aforesaid, bounded on the North, by lands of Benjamin Tilghman, on East, by land of Jno. Carner, on the South by public road, leading from Hublersburg to Howard, and on the West by Land of Jno. Carner, containing about fifty acres, about forty acres cleared and under Fence. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Christina Hubler.

ALSO:

A certain tract or piece of land, situate in Miles township, Centre county, Pa. Bounded on East, by land of Jacob Brumgart, South by land of Jerry Haines, West by ——— Bowersocks, and on North, by land of ———, containing twenty acres more or less. Thereon erected a log dwelling house, Stable, and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Slutterbeck.

ALSO:

All that certain lot or piece of ground. Situate in the Borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa. Bounded and described as follows: Begining at a post on the north side of Buffalo run, along a line of lot of Timothy Kelly, north 40 degrees, west 149 feet to post, thence north 57½ degrees, east 50 feet 6 inches to post, thence south 40 degrees, east 142 feet to post, thence south 50 degrees, west 50 feet to place of begining. Thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, and other outbuildings. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George W. Shafer.

ALSO:

All that certain messuage and tract of land, situate in Rush township, Centre county, Pa. Surveyed in the name of Caspar Lawrence, beginning at a quaking asp, thence by land of William Dutton, south 50 degrees, west 320 perches to a white oak, thence by land vacant, south 40 degrees, east 280 perches to a black oak, thence by land of Samuel Chestnut, north 50 degrees, east 320 perches to a hemlock, thence by land of Daniel Brumer, north 40 degrees, west 280 perches to the beginning, containing 433 acres 153 perches and allowance, which said tract was surveyed in pursuance of a warrant dated 15th May, 1793, granted to said Casper Lawrance (excepting and reserving 15 acres of said tract in the maple corner at the post,) and also all that tract of land situate in Rush township, aforesaid, begining at a maple or black oak, thence by land surveyed in the name of Mary Floyd, south 40 degrees, east 320 perches to a hickory, thence by land surveyed in the name of Jacob Slough, north 50 degrees, east 320 perches to a birch or pine, thence by land surveyed in the name of Owen Jorden, north 40 degrees, west 280 perches to a hemlock or post, thence by land surveyed in the name of Casper Lawrence, south 50 degrees, west 320 perches to the place of begining. Containing 456 acres 153 perches and allowance. Surveyed on a warrant in the name of Samuel Chestnut, dated May 15th 1793, (excepting and reserving 40 acres of land off, the west corner of the above tract adjoining the maple or black oak corner.) Thereon erected a dwelling houses, dwelling stables, and other outbuildings, about two acres cleared. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Charles W. F. Calvert.

ALSO:

All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land situate, lying and being in Snow Shoe township, Centre county, Pa. Bounded and described as follows: Begining at a maple tree, thence by land conveyed to Edward Scott, north 1 degree, east 120 feet to post, by a pine, thence by land surveyed to Peter Hall, south 89 degrees, east 268 perches and 1-16 of perch to a pine tree, thence by land surveyed to James Gilliland, south 1 degree, 120 perches to a post by pine, thence by land surveyed to Frances West, north 89 degrees, west 268 1-16 perches to place of begining, containing 198 acres, 8 perches and allowance, the same more or less. Said tract of land in warranted name of Henry Vandike and sold by MacManus to Charles McCafferty by him, sold to P. Cryder and R. McCormick and by them, sold to said H. A. Litchenthaler together with the horiditaments and appurtenances. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of H. A. Litchenthaler.

ALSO:

All the right title and interest of defendent in and to the following real estate, vis: All those certain pieces, parcels or tracts of land situate in Rush township, Centre county, Pa. One thereof with warrentee name of Peter Brutzman, containing 433 acres and 153 perches, (No 36,) another thereof, in the name of Thomas Edwards, containing 453 acres 153 perches, (No 36,) another thereof, in the warrantee name of Robert Irwin, containing 433 acres and 153 perches, (No 37,) the residue of the tract in the warrentee name of Thomas Hamilton, containing 256 acres and 153 perches, (No. 38,) the residue of the tract in the warrantee name of Thomas Grant, containing 216 acres and 153 perches, (No. 45,) another thereof, in the warrantee name of Thomas Reese, containing 433 acres and 153 perches, No. 46,) and also parts of tracts, Nos. 85 and 76, surveyed in warrantee names of Wm. Potter and Martin Meyer, begining at a post corner of land of Mrs. Sarah J. Hale and E. W. Hale, thence along land of said E. W. Hale, north 69 degrees, east 47 perches to a post, thence south 15 degrees, east 24 perches, thence south 20 degrees, east 9 perches, thence south 7 degrees, west 14 perches, thence south 13½ degrees, west 14 perches, thence south 4 degrees, west 34 3-10 perches to a post, thence north 59 degrees, west 47½ perches to a post, thence along land of Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, north 40 degrees, east 39 perches to a post, thence along same, north 34 degrees, west 48 perches to the place of begining. Containing 21 acres 112 perches, net measure and also lots Nos. 192, 193, 194 and 195, in the borough of Philipsburg, and the square bounded by north 8th street, Pine street Athertons lane and Spruce street, in the borough of Philipsburg. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of E. W. Hale.

ALSO:

All the personal, unreal and real property franchises and rights of the defendant, The Eddy run Improvement Company. Situate lying and being in the township's of Curtin, Snow Shoe and Burnside, in the County of Centre, in and upon Eddy run and two run tributaries of Beech creek, from their sources to their mouths, for their whole length, together with the dams, sluices, sluice gates, cribs, canals, and other devices, for the floating of timber, saw logs and timber, down the said runs and improvements made and constructed under and in pursuance of an act entitled, an act to incorporate the Eddy run Improvement Company, passed the 30th day of April, 1868. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of The Eddy Run Improvement Company.

ALSO:

All of defendants, right, title, interest and claim of in and to all that certain place or lot of ground situate in the borough of Philipsburg, Centre county, Pa. Bounded and described as follows: begining at the corner of Laurel and North Centre streets, thence north by Centre street 66 feet to the line of lots, thence by lot No. 90, 150 feet, thence at right angles and across the middle of said lot 66 feet to Laurel street, thence by the same, 120 feet to the place of begining, being one half of lot No. 91, as designated on the plot of said borough, with a large two story frame dwelling house, thereon erected, with bakery, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John L. Barr.

ALSO:

The following described building and lot of ground of Joshua Reynolds, James McManigal owner and contractor and Martin Houser, trustees of the church of the United Brethren in Christ, at Julian Furnace, to wit: The building is a frame church, bounded on the north by public road leading from Julian furnace to Port Matilda, east by lands of Jacob Loam and south and west by street or alleys, and known as the property of the United Brethren in Christ, at Julian Furnace in Houston township, Centre county, Pa. Said building has a front of 36 feet on said public road and extending back 40 feet, one story of 16 feet and surmounted with a belfry or spire. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the United Brethren in Christ, or Joshua Reynolds, James McManigal and Martin Houser, trustees.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock of said day.

D. W. WOODRING, Sh'ff.

Sh'ff's Office, Bellefonte Dec. 28th, 1871.

COMMISSIONERS SALE of unseated lands. In pursuance of an act of Assembly passed on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1824, the Commissioners of Centre County will sell at public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Saturday the 27th day of January A. D. 1872, the following described tracts and parts of tracts of unseated lands purchased by the County at Treasurers sale, and which have remained unredeemed for the space of five years and upwards:

WARRANTEES.	ACRES	PER.	TWP
Robert Annsly	207	80	Curtin
A. Hamilton	20	00	"
Ruth Elliott	250	00	"
Samuel Hall	42	00	"
Joseph Roberts	300	00	"
Valentine Meyer	415	00	"
Sarah Bonham	217	00	Howard
White & Nestlerode	50	00	"
John Brady	104	36	"
Adam Kuhns	68	00	Huston
Adam Kuhns	70	00	"
C & S Kuhns	254	00	"
Richard Walls	415	00	Sn'w Sh'
J D Pyle	81	00	H'lf m'on
John Bing	421	53	"
J B D Gray	250	00	Worth
Wm Baird	433	168	Union
Benjamin Baird	433	168	"
Samuel Philips	100	00	"
John Dinwoody	150	00	"
Jane Blake	100	00	"
Polly Williams	454	00	Taylor
D

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRIDAY, JAN. 19., 1872.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LOCAL NEWS.—Our friends will oblige us by sending in any items of local interest, including deaths, marriages, &c., as such are eagarly read by your friends in the west, many of whom get the Reporter. We would esteem its favor if our kind patrons would occasionally mail a copy of the Reporter to relatives and acquaintances who formerly lived in Centre county and removed to other parts, which would induce many to become subscribers.

IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN.—The circulation of the REPORTER, on this side of the county, is now greater than that of any two papers in the county, hence business men who wish to reach the Pennsvalley trade, will advance their own interests, by advertising in the REPORTER. Our subscription list is open to the inspection of all who wish to advertise.

GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PEN.—Something new and novel. Be sure and read the advertisement in our paper, headed "Greatest Invention of the Age." We believe the Golden Fountain Pen is unsurpassed. A good pen is a necessity to every man, woman and child. Agents, here is a chance to make money in introducing a good and saleable article. jan 27 y.

The following officers for the B. E. V. R. R. have been elected for the ensuing year: President, L. A. Mackey; Directors, Thos. A. Scott, James Gamble, Wm. P. Wilson, C. A. Mayer, A. H. Best, A. C. Noyes; Secretary and Treasurer, H. T. Beardsley.

The financial report, West Branch Campmeeting Ass., for the past year, shows the gross receipts to have been $16,202.73. Expenditures for the year, including improvements, $11,920 85. Dividends paid to stockholders, 3,869. The dividend paid was 15 per cent, upon the capital stock.

George Tressler, a quondom citizen of Pine Grove Mills, has become landlord of the Reese House, at Sunbury.

Out west, George Match married Miss Powder. Is there danger of an explosion?

GONE.—We learn that Maj. R. H. Foster, of Bellefonte, has been employed to superintend the Flemington Mills, Clinton county.—*Rep.*

The Clearfield Republican complaineth as follows:

WE SURRENDER.—We have been completely "run down" with the proceedings of "Teachers' Institutes." Manuscript enough lies before us to fill three issues of the Republican, and still more coming. We admire the enterprise of the teachers of our county in this line, but are compelled to decline all manuscript of this character, unless it is condensed at least fourfold. If we publish the proceedings at length for the teachers of one district, we are compelled to publish for all, we would be overwhelmed with "copy," or compelled to employ a clerk to answer and explain. "Schoolmasters'" letters to editors are usually very lengthy and precise, and to answer them takes a great deal of time and postage. Hence, we surrender.

Something to Do.

If you know of an active boy or girl to whom 50 cents or $1,00 or more a week, for half a day each week, will prove a benefit, have them send a three-cent stamp to Oliver Crook & Co., Dayton, Ohio, for samples and circular of an easy occupation which will well repay them. It would also be a benefit to any business man, bringing many customers to his store every week. jan12 2i

Teachers' Institute.

POTTER'S MILLS, Jan 6th, 1872.—The teachers of Potter township, convened at the above place, on Saturday, 10 o'clock A. M., and held their semi-monthly Institute.

The president opened the exercises for the day, by reading a portion of the Sacred Scripture. The chairman then announced the subject of School Government, and requested the members to state their difficulties if any, and if not, select something for discussion. One of the members asked; What is your method of conducting a spelling exercise orally? It was expressed by the Institute, that there were several methods of conducting spelling exercises. The trapping object methods &c., are very good. Prof. J. L. Spangler then read quite a lengthy and interesting essay. Subject—Get out of my Light.

Institute then adjourned until 1 o'clock P. M.

P. M. session opened at 1 o'clock. One of the members suggested, that each teacher would make out the length of time he had to give each recitation; the number of classes and recitations were quickly given, and the time but twelve minutes. It was discussed and decided, that we have too many recitations to hear daily, and be successful in teaching. Instead of having five and six readers in our common schools, we should have but three; a primary, medium and high readers, and by such reductions in several of the other branches, we could have much more time. One of the members remarked, that the publishers were to blame considerably; but another, one thought the school directors were to blame, that the directors could easily avoid the useless numbers and mixtures to quite an extent. The subject of "Reading" was next taken up by S. T. Stephenson. He stated that reading should be taught as a vocal art; the vocal organs required considerable cultivation. A person might be a very skillful performer, but if the instrument be out of time, there could be but little music produced. Second, that it should be taught as a mental art. We should teach our pupils to think and feel. Third. The method of teaching delivery. Delivery is the manner or reading. It depends upon observing the relation between thought and feeling, and their expression. He stated that his method to teach reading was principally by imitation; children are apt imitators.

Mr. J. L. Spangler then took up the subject: Perception and conception in Mental Philosophy. On account of the brevity of time he omitted perception. Conception was defined as being the power of forming notions of absent objects of perception and of past sensations. Example—a man visits Niagara Falls; while he is gazing upon the sublime object, he perceives what it looks like; consequently he has perception; after he returns home the reoccurrence of it in the mind gives conception. Mr. Spangler asked the class to give him the distinction between *conception* and memory. It was answered, that memory gets back to the *time, place* and *circumstances* in which the objects were perceived Conception stays at home and takes the objects there, as handed over to it by memory. We next had an address by Mr. A. A. Kerlin; his speech was lengthy and as a general thing to the point. Quite a number of citizens were present.

On motion—that we meet at Centre Hill Jan. 20th, was carried. Adjourned.

S. T. STEPHENSON, Secy. pro tem.

I was getting gray and didn't like it NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE restored the color of my hair, cleansed my scalp and pleased me wonderfully.—Nothing like it in the market, nor ever was or ever will be. See advertisement. jan 19 2t

The Centre county jail is without a prisoner just now. May it thus remain.

CIGARS THEN AND NOW.—We do not use the noxious weed, in any shape or form. Our jaws are not slaves to a "chaw," nor our lips and month set apart for the manufacture of tobacco ashes and smoke, and, indeed, we must say, we feel right well, afterall. But, we do not wish to write a lecture upon the injurious effect of using tobacco; only, seeing a man call for a ten-cent cigar, the other day, we were at once reminded of the revolution in the price of the article, since the days when "common cigars" could be had four for a cent, and one to try. Twelve years ago the common run of smokers, well-to-do farmers, mechanics, and others, would have thought it the height of extortion to get less than four cigars for a cent—known as common cigars, and when any one was seen calling for "half Spanish" cigars, two for one cent, he was put down as a doctor, preacher or lawyer, who might be above the common run, and smoked a better cigar, or very rich cuss who "did not care for expense" and would smoke a "half Spanish" cigar, two for a cent. We know too, that in those days, the "half Spanish" customers were often sneered at, by puffers of the "common," as thinking themselves too good to smoke what was good enough for other people.

The "half Spanish" biped—two for a cent—was called a big-bug by him who, as Pope sang, "Seasoned his whiffs with impertinent jokes" behind the common cigar—four for a cent, and one in the bargain.

No one will attempt to show off now, with any thing less than a ten-cent cigar. Five cent cigars bring you into mediocrity, and two for five cents—O, ye shades of the days of the common cigars—two for five cents, why yer no-body.

Oh, the good old days, of the common cigar,
Four for a cent, they are gone begar.
Now, one for a dime,
Or else you're not fine.
The "common" and half Spanish,
Both did they vanish,
And the lowest you can chime
Is two for a dime.

When we were a boy, getting well on to the time when a feller thinks of the girls, it was a common thing for Pennsvalley store-keepers to have barrels of common cigars, which were given out gratuitously to all who frequented the stores, which are the principal country loafing places. The drawer with the common cigar was free to all, and any one could step behind the counter to "hook" something on pretense of going for a common cigar. But that's played out now—four for a cent is among the trifles that were—now its one for a dime, or 30 cents per day, and $109,50 per year, and the whiffs are still "Seasoned with impertinent jokes."

THANKS.—Our thanks are due to Gov. Geary, for an advance copy of his annual message; also, to surveyor General Campbell and Superintendent Wickersham, for copies of their annual reports.

Also to Hon. H. Sherwood, and Hon. Wm. M'Clellan, of the house of representatives at Washington, for documents, and *Hon.* Fred. Watts, for regular copies of his reports.

Also to representative Meek for documents from *Harrisburg.*

For the Reporter.

Wisps From Sugar Valley.

'Tis evening, and the calm mellow moonlight of the beautiful "long ago" is stealing all about me, playing in silvery eddyings, and filling my time tossed heart with a joy unfelt for years, and as I sit by the fire-light dreaming; the long lost years come trooping up to me; many fair faces I see, beautiful as a poets dream of paradise and I feel myself a laughing boy again, and in phantasy join the merry group, beneath the old walnut tree, that shaded the gushing spring, and lent a friendly shelter to the tall meadow grass from the bright summer sun, and in return, looked up with a gentle waving beauty—a token of grateful love to the aged walnut tree, for the cool, refreshing shade.

Amongst that group sits a beautiful boy. Twelve golden summers shade his beautiful hair—his straw hat is carelessly thrown on the velvety grass. The June breeze softly lifts his golden hair and fans his parian brow—just as in the olden time. I love that boy; for amid the years of boy-hood we romped together—built sail-boats on the bregst of the rill that glided softly through the meadow, singing its summer song in gurgling notes.

How in the faded years we used to sit on the bench, just below the old mill and toss great, large walnuts on its gentle bosom, and with innocent ambition, watch them chase each other down stream. How I loved to see his bright happy smile, hear his silvery laugh, and gazing on him I was happy, and in my heart wondered why I was not as good and beautiful as he; I loved him with all the warm gushing love of a young and innocent heart—and never was I so happy as when sitting by his side, looking up into his eyes so "deeply, darkly, beautiful blue" they seemed at times to have caught their tint, from the Italian skies, when in happy childhood we played together. Had my heart at that early time been chilled by the cold calculating world as it is now, that boy friend would not have awakened the gushing notes of innocent friendship and love; and now as memory strikes the golden chords of early friendship's lyre, the music is sweetest and softest when led by it back to scenes 'neath the old walnut tree, and pent-up tears fall gently like the sweet May rain on drooping flowers—and as the last quivering notes of the fairy music dreamily dies away, I feel better and truer.

Thus sixteen beautiful, beautiful years stole away and were hidden in Time's casket, and then our paths which had been so beautifully bright were shaded, and since that early time we have never met. Still the years have been creeping rustily along and I have been letting a tear fall here and a life flower there, until Time has gathered them all, and we have no return, for,

"We have too deeply read mankind
To be amused with friendship 'tis a name—
Invented merely to betray credulity;
'Tis intercourse of interest, not of soul."

But like the chimes of silvery bells, tidings are wafted to me, of my long lost friend—little did I think years agone that the contaminations of an evil world could so blight the life of *one* I even to this glad hour worship.

When he had climbed the twenty-first golden round in the ladder of life—he was the ideal of a noble manhood, all that is to the making up of a good and great man, was embodied in him. His life-path led him to the city of "Magnificent Distances"—and to day he is a fallen man—the cause dear reader was intemperence. And tonight as I sit by the fire-light watching pictures come and go in the embers, I only see him as I did long, long years ago, and all through life he will be the same to me. Memory, the faithful scene-painter, painted in living characters on the scroll which relentless Time ever holds in his hand, these never to be forgotten scenes and along down the vista of years they will follow me—I never wish them to desert me or fade from my vision, but be a bright oasis in the life journey, when I may rest in dreamy happiness—just as I do to-night, sitting by the fire-light.

J. HARRISON BUTTS.

From Missouri.

Correspondence of the Reporter

MARYVILLE, Mo., Dec. 25th, 1871.—Editor Centre Reporter:—Christmas was ushered in here this morning with terrible cold weather, thermometer indicating 13 degrees below zero with a snow on the ground of about from four to six inches deep; and never, since I am in the west, have I seen better sleighing, and judging from the jingle of the bells, and the clattering of horses feet, as they dash along our streets, our people intend making a general gala day of it; but the present temperature of the weather, I am inclined to think that jack frost will help to pinch the already too tight by pinched toes of our young ladies, who, by dint of pulling, pushing, and cramming, contrive to get their not too dainty feet encased in number threes, while the appendants of their walking sticks would be much better fitted with number sevens. I do not write this sarcasm of the Centre Hall bachelors who have formed themselves into an anti-marriage society, but simply because I know it to be true in fact; ye old bachs, you know how it is yourselves. Pray let me ask you a question, Do you intend to shut yourselves off from all sweet communication with the fair sex, or is it only a lodge to monopolize the whole business of sparking? If it is the former, I venture to say that if a lady were to send you a note (it is not probable that she would however) telling you that she had a new lamp at her house, that she could turn down, down, until there was scarcely any light in the house, you would be found crawling out of the back door of your lodge room, and making a straight coat tail for her house, vowing, as you go, never again to attach yourself to such an infernal bore as bachelors' societies generally are. I am of the opinion that Centre Hall has not yet felt the salutary effects of what is known here as "neck-tie socials;" if it had there would be no occasion for the so called bach society. Why they are regular Job's comforters and completely take the rag off the bush; we had three here last week, and it was not a very good week for neck-tie socials either. Now if the members of the aforesaid society wish to learn the secret of these socials and thereby become happy, I will instruct them free of charge as in this way I may be the instrument in making many happy hearts, and also my name to latest posterity. E. G.

Grand Jurors—January—Term 4th Monday.

Philipsburg: D. C. Wax.
Potter: Saml Gwinner, And. Gregg.
Haines: J. R. Bell, Saml. Gutelius.
Taylor: Wm. Cadwerwood.
Patton: Saml. Homan.
Boggs: Thos. Adams.
Bellefonte: A. R. Hale, H. Hoover.
Bellefonte: J. T. Lauriamore, T. Jordan.
Gregg: Jno. P. Rote, Wm. Dunkle.
Harris: Geo. Fortney.
Penn: Wm Musser.
Millheim: J. Boggs.
Benner: B F Hunter, D Lohr.
Walker: D Rambsburger, Wm M Pennington.
Liberty: J Dumgardner.
Marion: A Etly.
Miles: D Meyer.

Traverse Jurors—4th Monday.

Bellefonte: Geo Marshall, D H Ball, J H Follenbaum, Jas Gordon.
Huston: Jos Williams, J P Stover, Jno Campbell.
Howard: J M Elwein, Geo Dieh.
Boggs: H F Hoover, R Bierly, H F Preiyling.
Spring: Isaac Bensinger.
Howard tp: A Hafler, J A Woodward.
Harris: C Dale, E Harp.
Miles: Joseph Kramer, E Harter, D J Meyer, Wm Eglar.
Taylor: Wm. Merriman, Wm M'Coy, Jno Copenhaver.
Walker: L Zimmerman, Jas Cairn.
Curtin: D Rishog.
Worth: J Weckling.
Potter: Chr Hoffer, Jacob Arney, Wm H Lee, Lest Murray.
Union: G L Peters, J C Peters.
Ferguson: C D Miller, H Snyder, R Gardner.
Half Moon: J Ward.
Spring: Lot Struble, J H Bradish.
Worth: J W Thompson.
Philipsburg: E Brodin, G M Eigler, R Lloyd.
Gregg: S M Gettig.
Marion: J J Ray.
Penn: Dan Geary.
Unionville: Geo A Alexander.

Traverse Jurors—2nd Week, 29th January.

Penn: Joseph Adams, Em Kerstetter.
Haines: H W Heterman, Ph Shoer, T Ehrhart.
Benner: O P Hostinger.
Worth: Jas Arney.
Boggs: T Reiby, C Curtin.
Bellefonte: J L S Malloy, F Mallon, C D Keller.
Harris: Israel Condo.
Spring: Wm Knestick, L Rhone.
Harris: Jas Johnson, J S M'Calmont.
Philipsburg: Wm Magee.
Patton: Jacob Matters.
Miles: H Smith.
Gregg: D Bogler, Wm Weaver.
Curtin: Wm Miller.
Walker: Wm Garbrick, J K Kissinger, D D M'Kean.
Huston: R J Henderson, D Irvin.
Liberty: J D Gardner, F Liggett.
Rush: W Hale.
Taylor: Saml Reever.
Howard tp: M H Shank.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Office of "Farmers" Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Centre county.
CENTRE HALL Jan. 8th 1872.

In compliance with an Act of Assembly for the incorporation of the Farmers Fire Insurance Company of Centre county, the following statement of the affairs of said company is respectfully submitted to the public:

ASSETTS

Bills receivable being premium notes payable by members.....		$17,457 25
Made the past year of which amount there has been called in.....	358 71	
Leaving due on premium notes taken the past year.....	17,098 54	
To which add cash in Treasury.....	357 95	
		$17,456 49
EXPENSES.		
Compensation to directors.....	70 11	
Salary of Secretary..	100 00	
Salary of Treasurer..	25 00	
Printing, office rent, postage and stationary.....	141 14	
U. S. revenue tax and stamps.....	27 64	
Election board.....	5 00	
Israel J Grenoble Interest.....	10 97	
Samuel Krise loss on house.....	280 00	
John Doutweiler loss on house.....	25 00	
		684 86
Total accruesing assetts of the company the past year		$16,771 63
To which add funds reported for previous years.....	139,730 49	
Less amount of notes expired and canceled by consent of parties.....	38,983 40	
		$100,747 09
Making total available assetts of the company this day.		$117,518 72
Risks and insurances taken the past year.....	191,238 65	
Same heretofore reported for previous years.....	3,600,460 66	
Grand total of risks and insurances taken since organization.....		3,791,699 31
From which deduct policies expired and canceled by consent of parties.....		1,363,668 48
Grand total of risks and insurances in force this day.....		2,428,030 83

GEO. BUCHANAN, Prest.

Attest:
ALEX SHANNON, Sec.

At an election held the same day, the following members were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Geo. Buchanan, Sam'l P. Foster, Henry Keller, Amos Alexander, John Wolf, Joshua Potter, J. G. Meyer, S. G Herring, Jno. Shannon, Sam'l Gramly, J. W. Krumreine, J. W. Campbell.

Whereupon the new board organized and appointed the following officers:
President—Geo. Buchanan.
Vice President—Joshua Potter.
Treasurer—Henry Witmer.
Secretary—Alex Shannon. jan12.3t.

Settle Up!

STERNBERG has sold out his Drygoods and Clothing Store, at Bellefonte.

All accounts must be settled up immediately, to save costs. All accounts not settled up within a reasonable time, will be placed into the hands of a Justice for collection. 12jantf

FURNITURE!
Grand Opening
FOR 1872.
AT
JOHN CAMP'S
MILROY,

where he has opened with a very large stock of the latest styles, both fancy and common

Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture.

CHAIRS, of all kinds.

All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch having four good workmen at the bench. I am prepared to do all kinds of custom work, fine or common. Thankful for past favors, I hope by strict attention to business you and everybody else will show smiling faces at my new ware rooms.

JOHN CAMP.

jan12.tf.

The farm of William Grove, dec'd, in Gregg twp., was sold last week to Mr. John Stoner, for $21,000.

Mr. Chas. Smith, of Unionville, will take charge of the Old Fort Hotel, on April 1st, next. Charles will keep a good house.

Mingle & Son, at Aaronsburg, we are informed, have sold their store to Christopher Moyer and Mr. Philips, of Penn twp., the latter formerly clerk with Maj. Fisher, of Penn Hall.

The commissioners of this county have made the following appointments:

Attorney—C. T. Alexander.
Clerk—Wm. Furey.
Mercantile Appraiser—Henry Noll, of Spring.

Lyon & Co., is the name of a new firm at Bellefonte, in the dry goods, clothing and grocery business. They have bought the stock of A. Sternberg, and remain at the old and well known stand, opposite the Brokerhoff House. They will be pleased to have the people of Pennsvalley give them a call—they offer goods as low as can be sold at any other store. Their stock will always be kept full and complete, and comprise a full line of ready-made clothing, dry goods, notions, dress goods, groceries, boots, shoes, &c. Try the new firm of Lyon & Co.

The Christian Union Work got a power press, last week. Centre county now has four power presses, which is more than probably any other county of its size can boast of. The largest and best press is in the REPORTER office; next in size is the one in the office above mentioned, then the presses in the *Watchman* and *Republican* offices, which are of one size.

ATTEMPT TO FIRE A SCHOOLHOUSE.—A dastardly attempt was made to burn the shool-house, at Potters Mills, on last Friday evening. The house contains two school rooms. The villain filled the large ten-plate stove with wood, and piled a number of benches upon it, so as to fire them by the intense heat. Thus for the game as successful but fortunately a timely discovery was made of it, and the intended conflagration prevented. The fire had already burnt a hole through the floor.

Fred. Decker, of near Farm School, killed a hog which weighed, dressed, 677. Fred is head.

SALE.—Peter Hoffer's sale, near Centre Hall, on Wednesday, March, 6th, at 10 o'clock, a large stock of horses, cattle and farming utensils.

11 head of work horses and colts, cows, young cattle, hogs cross of Chester white and Kentucky, horse-gears and his entire stock of farming utensils.

DEATHS.

On the 15th inst., in Millheim, after a lingeringillness of consumption of about 12 years, Nancy Jane, wife of Dr J. W. Stamm, aged 41 years 9 months, and 7 days.

In Logan twp., Clinton county, Dec. 15, 1871, Lydia Long, wife of Daniel Long, in her 80th year.

At Tylerville, Clinton county, on December 29th, Amanda, wife of William Spangler in her 20th year.

On the 13th inst., at Fillmore, Mrs. Susan Summers, aged 30 years, 6 months, and 16 days.

On 17th, in Gregg twp., Adeline, daughter of Daniel Condo dec'd, aged about 2 months.

MARRIAGES

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. W. H. Groh, Mr. Henry Fye, and Miss Anna M. Moore, both of Potter twp.

On the 28th of December, 1871, at the residence of the brides father, by Rev. W. T. Wylie, Dr. Thomas R. Hayes to Miss Sadie B. daughter of H. N. M'Allister, of Bellefonte.

On the 16th inst., at the Reformed Parsonage, in Aaronsburg, by the Rev, C. H. Reiter, Mr. Wm, H. Neese, of Penn Hall, and Miss Catharine Harter, of Millheim.

MILROY MARKETS.
Corrected by John M'Dowell.

White wheat 1,45....Red wheat 1,40....Rye 70.....Corn 70.....Oats 40.....Barley 65.....Cloverseed 5,50.....Timothyseed, 350.....Salt 2 50 per sack.....Plaster 5 00
Bacon 10c.....Ham 16.....Butter 20... Eggs 20.....Plaster 9 50

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.
Corrected by Keller & Musser.

White Wheat $1,80, Red 125 ..Rye..... 75.....Corn 60.....Oats .85.....Barley 60. 70.....Cloverseed 5,00 .....Potatoes 40, Lard per pound 8.....Pork per pound 09 Butter 25.....Eggs 30. .....Plaster per ton $15 Tallow 8.....Bacon 8 .....Ham 12.

$12 SPECIAL NOTICE.—Gents heavy Cassimer Suits at $10 and $12, usual prices $16 and $17. We are selling those goods less than cost, *on account of closing business.*
HIRSCH & BRO,
Milroy.

PATTENTEES!

Many Patents are lying dormant which might realize a fortune for the owners if properly brought before the public. We sell Patents, obtain partners for Inventors and Patentees, give profitable employment to Agents, and publish *The Patent Journal.* Send for circular. W. A. MORRISON & CO., Albion, Mich. jan19.

LICENSES.—Applications for License to January Term 1872.

J. B. Butts,	Tavern	Bellefonte,
James J. Kunes	Tavern,	Liberty twp
Jeffery Hays	"	Rush "
Robert Haworth	"	Philipsburg bor
Robert Taylor	"	" "
Amos White	"	Rush twp
Robert P. Craig	"	Ferguson "
Frederick Fabrion	"	Gregg "
Benjamin Snyder	"	Boggs "
Alexander Knoll	"	Howard bor

JNO. MORAN,
Prothy.

ORPHANS COURT SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphans Court of Centre county, will be sold at public sale, on the premises in Gregg twp., in said county, on Thursday, Jan. 25th, 1872. A valuable tract of land situate in said twp., of Gregg, bounded by lands of Jacob Smith, Daniel Runkle, Wm. Gentzel, and others. Containing 62 acres more or less, about twelve acres of which is cleared. The improvements are a dwelling house, a stable, and other out buildings. Now in occupancy of J. M. Hubler.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, of said day
JNO. B. LEITZELL.
Guardian for the minor heirs of Samuel Harshbarger, dec'd.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
Allegheney Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
D. JOHNSON & SONS, Proprietors.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, COMFORTABLE ROOMS
PROMPT ATTENDANCE.
ALL THE MODERN CONVENIENCES—AND REASONABLE Charges.

The proprietors offer to the traveling public, and to their country friends, first class accommodations and careful attention to the wants of guests at all times, at fair rates. Careful hostlers and good stabling for horses. An excellent table well served. A Bar supplied with fine liquors. Servants well trained and everything requisite in a first class Hotel. Our location is in the business part of the town, near the Post Office, the Court House, the Churches, the Banks, and the principal places of business, renders it the most eligible place for those who visit Bellefonte on business or pleasure.

An Omnibus will carry passengers and baggage to and from all trains free of charge.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BARREL fowling pieces at
ap10'68. IRWIN & WILSON.

USE
PAIN CURE OIL
"THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT"
FOR
Pains, Sores, Wounds and Lameness.
BUY IT! TRY IT!
For Fever and Ague, . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Rheumatism, . . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Neuralgia, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Fever Sore, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Cholera Morbus, . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Sprains, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Headache, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Bruises, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Corns and Bunions, Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Any Sore, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Any Lameness, . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
EVERY BOTTLE IS WARRANTED,
And we challenge the world to produce its equal.
Used Externally and Internally for
MAN AND BEAST.
Ask for PAIN CURE OIL. Take no other, for we WARRANT IT TO CURE.
It is not a strong ammonia preparation, but a soothing compound, made from Pain Vegetable Oils, Herbs and Extracts, and is clean and safe to use.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.
PRICE, 50 CENTS.
McCLURE & EATON, PROPRIETORS,
Reading, Pa.

Stoves! Fire! Stov's!

At Andy Reesman's, Centre Hall, are latest and best stoves out, he has just received a large lot of

Cook Stoves, the Pioneer Cook, the Eclipse Cook, the Reliance Cook.

PARLORS—The Radiant Light, self-feeder, Gas Burner, National Egg, Jewell, &c.

He sells stoves as LOW as anywhere in Millin or Centre co.

TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE

The undersigned hereby informs the citizens of Pennsvalley that he has purchased the Tinshop heretofore carried on by the C. H. Mf'g Co., and will continue the same, at the old stand, in all its branches, in the manufacture of

STOVE PIPE & SPOUTING.

All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand
Fruit Cans, of all Sizes,
BUCKETS,
CUPS,
DIPPERS,
DISHES, &C.

All work warranted and charges reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited. AND. REESMAN
2sep70y Centre Hall

NOTICE
Office of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek R. R. Co.
Philadelphia June 13th, '71.

Notice is hereby given that the first instalment of five dollars per share, to the capital stock of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Rail Road Co., subscribed in the townships of Harris, Potter, Gregg, Penn and Haines, Centre county, will be payable on the first day of July 1871, and subsequent instalments of five dollars per share, will be due and payable on the first day of each succeeding month until the whole is paid. Payments of the above instalments are hereby required to be made to the treasurer of the Company, at the office of the Centre County Banking Company Bellefonte Pa.

JOSEPH LESLEY,
Treasurer.

N. B. Any person desiring can pay the whole off at once. If payments are not punctually made the law allows one per cent. per month to be charged in addition.

CENTRE HALL
Coach Manufactory.
Levi Murray,

a establishment at Centre Hall, Pa., keeps on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates a large stock of

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,

PLAIN and FANCY,

and vehicles of every description made to order, and Warranted, to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. apr28 1y

NEW HARDWARE STORE!
J. & J. HARRIS,
NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW

A new and complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Brockerhoff's new building—where they are prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails.

Buggy wheels in sets, Champion Clothes Wringer, Mill Saws, Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Ice Cream Freezers, Bath Tubs, Clothes Racks, a ful, assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate of all sizes, Picture Frames, Wheelbarrows Lamps, Coal Oil Lamps, Belting, Spokes Felloes, and Hubs, Plows, Cultivators, Corn Plows, Plow Points, Shear Mold Boards and Cultivator Teeth, Table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods. Oils. Lard, Lubricating, Coal, Linseed, Tanners. Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screw Plates, Blacksmiths Tools, Factory Bells, House Bells, Dinner Bells, Gong Bells, Tea Bells, Grindstones, Carpenter Tools, Fruit Jars and Cans, Paints, Oils, Varnishes received and for sale at
junes'68,1y. J. & J. HARRIS

ZELLER & JARRETT
dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS
also all the
STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES.

A very large assortment of TOILET ARTICLES, FANCY Goods Soaps, &c., &c.,

The finest quality of RAZOR STEEL, POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS and RAZORS.

WALL PAPER IN GREAT VARIETY.

PRESCRIPTIONS, compounded by competent druggists at all hours, day or night.

Night customers pu l night bell.
ZELLER & JARRETT,
Bishop St., Bellefonte Pa.
jun18 1

CENTRE HALL
Tan Yard.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Centre county, that the above Tan Yard will again be put in full operation, in all its branches, by them.

HIDES AND BARK WANTED.

The highest market price will be paid for Hides of all kinds. The highest market price will also be paid for Tanner's Bark. The public patronage is solicited Satisfaction guaranteed.
dec8,9tf MILLER & BADGER.

LAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

A lot of land, lying in Gregg township, on the banks of Penns creek, between Penn Hall and Spring Mills, is offered at private sale. It adjoins lands of Geo. Buchanan and L. B. M'Intire, containing

24 ACRES

more or less. About 8 acres consist of first class white pine timber, the balance cleared and under cultivation—5 acres are meadow.

For further particulars apply to
C. H HENNICK,
13oct,tf Gregg twp.

WM. J. M'Manigal
WHOLESALE *and* RETAIL
DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic
HARDWARE,

IN HIS NEW BUILDING
Milroy

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED in
Nails,
Nails, Nails, Nails!
Glass,
Glass, Glass, Glass!
Locks,
Locks, Locks, Locks
Hinges,
Hinges, Hinges, Hinges!
Screws,
Screws, Screws, Screws!
Oil, Paints, & Putty.

Special Inducements

To Carriage Makers & Blacksmiths, for
Hubs,
Spokes, Rims,
Carriage Oil Cloth and Linings,
Iron,
Iron, Iron, Iron!
Horseshoes
and Nail Rods,
Blister & Cast Steel,
Horse Nails, and Steel
Toes,
and a very large assortment of Carriage Bolts.

Special Inducements

To Housekeepers for
Wallpaper,
Wallpaper, Wallpaper!
From 10cts to $1 per bolt.
Coal Hods and Shovels,
Tea Kettles, Pans,
and Skillets, Lard
Cans, Waffle Irons,
Toasters, Butcher Knives,
Bread Knives, all kinds of Cuttlery.
LAMPS of every description.

Special Inducements

to Carpenters
for Saws, Planes,
Chisels, Drawknives,
Braces and Bitts, &c.

To Farmers
and every body else, for whatever they want in my line. I keep a general assortment of
WOOD & WILLOW WARE such as Buckets,
Tubs, half Bushels,
Peck measures,
Baskets, &c.
Trunks, Valices,
& Traveling bags,
Sleigh Bells,
Sleigh Runners,
Fenders and Shafts.
FARMERS,
MERCHANTS,
& MECHANICS,
Please give me a call, or send for prices. You will find a general assortment of every thing pertaining to the Hardware trade.

I would ask Painters to give my Varnishes a trial. I have just received from New York a large Stock of Varnishes, such as
FURNITURE, COACH, WHITE DEMAR, WEARING BODY, CARRIAGE BODY, DRAIN RUBBING, ASHPHALTUM and JAPANS,
J. T. LEWIS & BRO.
WHITE LEAD,
always on hand.

Orders Respectfully solicited.

Wm. J. McManigal.
1dec8m

WAR! WAR!
On High Prices.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.
H. R. SMITH,
of Potters Mills,
NEW GOODS!

We would most respectfully inform his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has taken possession of Thompson's old quarters, which have been remodeled and improved, and is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him by calling.

NEW GOODS!

He has just received one of the largest stocks of all kinds of Merchandize ever brought to Centre county, which he intends to sell at such figures as will make it an object for all persons to purchase. Families laying in winter supplies of Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., should not fail to give him a call, as he feels confident his prices and superior quality of goods will amply satisfy all. His stock of

GROCERIES

consists of Coffees of the best quality, Teas, Sugars of all kinds, Molasses, Fish, Salt, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Spices, Provisions, Flour and Feed, &c., &c. Our stock of

DRYGOODS

is large and varied, and we will just say can supply any article in that line, without enumerating.

READYMADE CLOTHING

a large stock of ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys' wear, which we will dispose of at a very small advance on cost.

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Notions, Fancy Goods, Carpets, Oilcloths, Wall Papers, Window Shades, &c., oct28.1y.

Devling's
CITY STORE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

The largest and best assortment of
Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Boots, & Shoes, Notions &c.

in the county, give us a trial and save from 15 to 20 per cent. on your purchases. july28

Graham & Son,
Boot & Shoe Makers

Next door to Wagoner & Son's Store Bellefonte.

We manufacture to order.
Our work is neat and durable.
Our prices are very moderate.
We warrant to give satisfaction.
We have the LARGEST and BEST stock of Ladie's and Children's shoes in town.
We are receiving goods every week.
We wish an examination of our goods.
The Pennsvalley trade is especially invited to call and see our stock, we think we can please all who call as to styles, quality, and prices. We study to render satisfaction, and although we have had an extended trade for years, we have never given a customer cause to complain. sept15 tf.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that Meslame Reese, of Gregg township, County of Centre, Penn'a, by deed of voluntary assignment, has assigned all the estate, real and personal, of the said Meslame Reese, to John Rishel, Gregg township, county and State aforsaid, in trust for the benefit of the creditors of the said Meslame Reese. All persons, therefore, indebted to the said Meslame Reese will make payment to the said Assignee, and those having claims or demands, will make known the same without delay. JOHN RISHEL,
15dec.6t Assignee.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned has a tract of timberland, located between the Brush and Thick Mountains, nearly due south of Reisburg, containing 174 acres, which he offers for sale. It is well timbered, and easy of access from Brush Valley.

For all desired information call on the undersigned. C. H. REITER.
13oct.tf Aaronsburg, Pa.

CROSS-CUT AND MILL SAWS, to make at IRWIN & WILSON.
ap10'68

COURT PROCLAMAION.—Whereas the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of Common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and Honorable Wm. W. Love and the Honorable Henry Dopp, Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 9th day of Dec'br A. D., 1871, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of January next, being the 22th day of Jan. 1872, and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justice of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons,

Oh, the Difference!

Dance, every sun-kissed leaf!
Sweet joy hath vanquished grief—
My mistress smiles.
Sing, all ye little birds!
Sing to these pleasant words—
My mistress smiles.

Skip, lambs!—in every tail
Let jollity prevail—
My mistress smiles.
And be less solemn, sheep,
The countenance ye keep!—
My mistress smiles.

Honey, O busy bees,
Seek in such words as these—
My mistress smiles.
Hybla shall then no more
Boast of its peerless store—
My mistress smiles.
* * * * *

Droop, every shadowed leaf!
Joy's triumphs are so brief—
My mistress laughs.
And, birdies, ye, I urge,
Sing as for robin's dirge—
My mistress laughs.

Ye little thoughtless lambs,
Go imitate your dams—
My mistress laughs.
(Alas! more wise they be
A thousand times than we!)
My mistress laughs.

Mourn, bees, with grief as keen
As if you'd lost your queen—
My mistress laughs.
And should you lack a sting,
Alack! herein's the thing—
My mistress laughs.
(N. B.—At me!)

Farm, Garden and Household.

PLANTING TREES.—One of the greatest of all errors, and one that is indulged in by so many of our planters in their horticultural infancy, is that of setting out a first-class tree in a second-class yard. Scarcely a town lot or a cemetery inclosure is laid out but this mistake is made, although ignorance in nearly every instance is the excuse, and justly so, too.

SHOE-CALKS.—The slippery state of the roads during the winter makes it necessary for horse-shoes to be protected with sharp calks. It is during this season that horses receive the greatest number of serious injuries that result in permanent blemishes or lameness. The greatest caution in driving, but especially in turning a team, is necessary, and also in not permitting horses to get loose in the stable or frolic in the yards. A kick becomes a dangerous affair.

HEDGES.—P. A. Boundinier, Louisiana, Mo., tells the Club: You have had many discussions about hedges, but so far, none of you have spoken of charmille, or hedge of yoke-elm. The yoke-elm is a tree of medium size, hardy, tenacious and of great longevity, and when planted in close proximity, trimmed, and kept low, it stays dwarfed; and when well interlocked, it makes a strong, beautiful hedge, more advantageous than your thorny osage, and less vexatious, for you can handle it without glove, and make faggots with the trimmings, pea brushes, and bean poles. I have seen such hedges in France, so thick and strong that a rabbit or a buffalo could not pass through, and as old as old Parr—may be more.

STRAWBERRIES FOR THE MILLION.—It is a burning shame at this day for any farmer or gardener, no matter where located, to be without a clean and thrifty strawberry patch for family use. The old plea that the common farmer has no time to fritter away in raising such "stuff" never was a valid excuse for neglecting the kitchen-garden. It is one of the most profitable parts of any farm. No kitchen-garden is complete without a strawberry-bed. To one that has always been accustomed to a bountiful supply of small fruits for home use, it is strange too and farmers cultivating from fifty to two hundred acres with the ordinary field crops from year to year, and still these very same men—"working hard and still contented"—without a raspberry, a blackberry, a currant, or a strawberry under culture. These same farmers would think it quite important to keep a fifty acre field of corn as clean as an onion-bed, yet they have no such feeling about strawberries. We have seen many plats that might with propriety be called grass-beds, with here and there a strawberry plant, belonging to this class of farmers.—*N. Y Tribune.*

BUTTER IN SACKS.—The dairymen in Washington Territory, for want of tubs and jars, have adopted a method of putting up and keeping butter which, though novel, presents some features that are worthy the attention of those having butter packed for family use or for the retail trade. The package is thus described: All butter is packed in muslin sacks, made in such form that the package, when complete, is a cylinder three or four inches in diameter and from a half a foot to a foot in length. The butter goes from the churn, as soon as worked over, into the cylindrical bags, made of fine bleached muslin. The packages are then put into large casks containing strong brine with a slight admixture of saltpeter, and by means of weights kept always below the surface. The cloth infegument always protects the butter from any impurities that chance to come in contact with the package, and being always burled in brine that protects it from the action of the air, and it has been ascertained by trial that butter put up in this way will keep sweet longer than in any other way.

MAKING BEEF OF SMALL POTATOES.—Wm. V. Reid, Monmouth County, N. J.: In looking over the Club's discussion of Nov. 21, I notice a request in regard to the best means for making first quality beef. We have just slaughtered our second beef this Fall, a bullock two and a half years old, the meat four quarters of which weighed over 700 lbs., net; hide 99 lbs. Six week ago we dressed a cow the meat counting over 600 lbs., hide 77 lbs., and the quality of the beef is very fine, so said by others, who see and eat of it, besides our own experience. The main food was small or cull potatoes, from September to about Nov. 1, once a day, then alternate; twice a day since, morning and evening, with soft and small corn puddings at night, and the cull potatoes, one-quarter bushel each, in the morning. Such potatoes are worth here about 50 cents per barrel. I thought two or three of our farmer citizens in this vicinity have tried and carefully observed this potato feeding and valuable fattening beef property for several years, and it never seems to fail or disappoint. Cattle never seem to loose their keen relish for that vegetable, and it has fattening properties to all end chewing animals, fully equal to corn. How many farmers make little account of that sized vegetable except it be for swine, which is of little value unless properly boiled and mixed with bran or other feed. There is no mistake in potatoes for cattle or sheep, either for fat or milk.

HOW HORSES SHOULD BE SHOD.—The whole art of shoeing, as generally practiced, consists of paring away the foot *to fit the shoe*, and afterward rasping the outside to please a morbid fancy. The frog, nature's elastic cushion, is also removed; shies are lost in consequence of the foot being reduced, the nails used often being too large, and splitting off portions, alternate effects of dryness and moisture, and unnatural dryness in consequence of unnatural reduction, limits the nutrition of the hoof. Such a foot becomes thin, weak, and shelly; and the smith, to hide his ignorance, recommends bar shoes, leather soles, and stopping, a run at grass, and so forth. Sometimes he asserts the animal has *naturally* a shelly foot; and the owner has no alternative but to believe him.

In addition, the shoes are provided with clips—portions turned up on each sides as well as front, and these the farrier hammers tightly into the hoof, thus compressing it very tightly. A heavy hammer is also used, and the creature winces, and becomes troublesome to shoe, for which he, not uncommonly, is severely beaten.

All these culminate in injury to the legs. First, we have the want of protection to the bones of the foot within the hoof; they suffer and become inflamed, and at the parts where pressure is greatest, loss substance by absorption. The animal becomes stilty, and is said to be groggy; "he goes like a cat on a hot plate," and well he may. The evils are, however, still perpetrated by Mr. Farrier, and not knowing how to remedy them, probably tries all the absurd patent shoes which cunning men have devised as a "good draw," and the owner finds himself obliged at last to sell his favorite, disease having extended from the foot upward, the whole limb to the knee being involved, and the animal's condition disgracefully sacrificed by an amount of torture which the perpetrator alone should be made to suffer for one week in order to bring him to his senses.

TOP DRESSING.—At a meeting of the Farmer's Club, Mr. A. Pratt, of Plattsburg New York, said: Twenty years ago the opinion was that manure should be plowed under. Oftentimes a damp or cloudy time would be chosen for these operations in the belief that there would be less loss by evaporation than there would be in clear weather. But there has been a great and gratifying change in theory and practice since that time. It has long seemed to us that the process of nature amply justified surface manure. A weighty reason in favor of emptying barn-yards on our ground after it has been plowed is that it not only makes a good yield of corn and puts the soil in tine condition for subsequent crops, but proves destructive to foul seed. What does not germinate and get killed by the preliminary working of the surface preparatory to planting is sure to be annihilated by the after-cultivation of the crop if thorough culture is given. But when plowed under deep such seed will lie dormant till turned up the succeeding year to grow and ripen in the year's crop. We have put on course manure, straw, long corn-stock butts, dry cobs, chip dirt, anything on the premises that we wanted to get out of the way, and what had not manurial properties immediately available as plant food we found to serve advantageously as a mulch in dry weather, and ultimately to increase the fertility of the soil. Prof. Nash said I go for putting the manure on or but little under the surface; not deep underground, for there it either lies dormant a long time and does no good, or if it decomposes it goes into compounds which are poisonous to plants; whereas if left on or little below the surface, where it feels the influence of the sun, air, and rains, it is speedily decomposed, and its elements pass into such compounds as are genial to plants, restoring their growth at once. But do not leave manure above the surface. If so left in great lumps, hardly touching the soil, it dries up; its value is but partially attached into the soil, while most of it is wasted on the desert air. On meadow land, therefore, I would spread it as evenly as possible, and then roll down into actual contract with the surface soil. If applied on plowed land I would cover it but shallow, not more than four inches at most, and then harrow till it should be fairly mixed in and composted with the soil.

Items of Interest.

MORE than half a million pounds are staked on the result of the Tichborne trial.

TWELFTH night (Jan. 5) was appropriately celebrated in New Orleans in the customary Holiday manner.

THE Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, has decided that to attempt to commit suicide is no crime.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD Juan Fernander Kumber is the name of an Indianapolis woman and she, poor soul, could not help it.

THE Committee of Seventy of New York have drafted a new Charter to be presented to the Legislature. It is in to crude a state yet for lengthy notice.

WILLIAM DONOVAN, a farm laborer who murdered his employer Mitchell, in Contra Costa, in a dispute for $10, is to be hung in San Francisco February 19.

SEVENTY-TWO dollars were received at the United States Treasury from an anonymous correspondent in Philadelphia who owed that amount to the Government.

THE mysterious wild man, who has been the subject of sensation stories in California for some years, was shot dead, by a citizen residing near Livermore Pass, whom he attempted to kill. The man was simply a dangerous lunatic, but his name and nativity were not ascertained.

How He Started Off.

In the year 1801 the Hanoverian General von Estorff, a personal friend of William IX., Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, was consulted by the latter respecting a suitable person for the situation of banker to the court. Von Estorff had observed Meyer Rothschild as the cleverest clerk of Openheim's house, and proposed to introduce him to the landgrave as one of the best financiers he had ever met. On being summoned to the palace one afternoon, Rothschild found William and Von Estorff engaged at chess, the latter evidently getting the best of it. The Jew stood for a long time waiting patiently behind the landgrave's chair, without a word having been spoken by any one, until at length William turning abruptly to Rothschild, said, "Do you know anything of this game?"

"A little; and if your Highness will give me leave to suggest certain moves, I think you would win the game."

"Out with it then," replied the landgrave.

And by following the clerk's advice William won the game, which so pleased him that he at once promoted Rothschild to the office of court banker.

After this, the banker took care of William's money when the latter was obliged to fly his throne, and returned it with such scrupulous exactness that William soon placed him in a way to get rich.

TIGHT BOOTS.—Hard corns are caused by too much pressure of the boot, or by its being so loose as to slip back and forth on the spot where the corn afterward shows itself. Medical books record several cases where paring a hard corn has caused a bleeding which no known means could arrest, and death ensued. Nothing harder than the finger-nail ever ought to be allowed to touch the corn, which can always be cured, or kept from causing inconvenience, by simply bathing the part in warm water for half an hour for several days in succession; often a single bathing will accomplish the object of softening the parts adjacent to the actual corn that it can be picked out with the finger-nail, and the shoe can be instantly worn without discomfort, which an hour before gave him great pain. It may return in a week, or a month, or year, but the same treatment will always avail. Paring causes them to spread and take deeper root.

INTERRUPTED.—Mr. Bergh of New York, interrupted a pigeon-shooting match which had been arranged between Messrs. Bennet, Jr., and Parks, Jr., of the Long Island Shooting Club. As Mr. Bergh had threatened to prevent it both gentlemen declared the match off, neither wished to have his name in a test case. Hardly had this been explained to the spectators at Jerome Park when Mr. Bergh drove up to see that the match was not shot. After a sharp discussion Mr. Ira Paine shot two birds to afford a test. Mr. Bergh did not state what course he proposed to adopt, but it is understood he will prosecute all those engaged in this sport, under the act of April 12, 1867. On the other hand the members of the club will prosecute the eminent gentleman for his trespass on the private grounds of Jerome Park.

STONES IN THE STOMACH OF COD-FISH.—Among the curious things connected with the cod-fish is the frequency with which large stones are found in the stomach. These are of various sizes, sometimes in a large fish, weighing many pounds; and it is a popular belief among fishermen that these are taken in just before a storm for the purpose of anchoring themselves during the expected swell of the sea. This is supposed to be corroberated by the fact (if it be one) that all the fish taken before a storm agree in this peculiarity, whereas at ordinary times nothing of the kind can be detected.

Making dwarfs and beggars is a common thing in China. For the first children are put into heavy porcelain vases where they have to remain, so that it is impossible for them to grow any larger than the interior of their prison, while the latter voluntarily submit to having their eyes taken out or their limbs broken in order to excite public commiseration.

The Chronology of 1871.

JANUARY.

2. Terrible and disastrous gales on the Atlantic and other coasts.
3. Celebration of Lincoln's proclamation of Emancipation; it being the eighth anniversary.
4. Court-martial and trial of cadets at West Point.
7. First arrival of teas at New York from Hong Kong by way of San Francisco and overland railroad.
10. The great coal mine strikes in Pennsylvania, began in Schuylkill region.
11. Fifty ladies, before the House Committee at Washington, plead for woman suffrage.
11. Congress appoints the San Domingo Commissioners.
12. Doctor Lanahan's trial before the Methodist Episcopal Church begins.
10-12. First agitation in Congress of the New York Apportionment bill.
12. Great Italian Unity meeting at New York.
13. Water famine over New England and the valley of the Hudson.
14. Three thousand women petition Congress not to grant women the ballot.
14. Steamboat McGill explo-ded her boilers on the Mississippi River, causing the death of 58 persons.
15. First arrival of teas at New York by way of Suez Canal, 127 days on the passage from Shanghai.
16. A revolution in Northern Mexico defeated, at a cost to the government of $1,000,000.
16. Fish correspondence on San Domingo sent to Congress.
17. Sailing of the Tennessee from New York with the U. S. Commissioners to San Domingo.
18. Japanese nobles arrive at San Francisco, to be educated in this country.
18. Convention in favor of recognizing God in the Constitution meet at Philadelphia.
26. The severest snow-storm in New York which has occurred for many years, and great damage.
26. The United States Senate votes, 26 to 25, to repeal the income tax.
27. Explosion and burning of gas works in Brooklyn.
28. Steamboat W. R. Arthur explodes boilers on the Mississippi, and 87 lives were lost.
29-30. The Woman Suffrage question and George Chorpenning claim defeated in the House of Representatives.
30. British Columbia joins the Confederation of Canada.
31. Japanese embassy, 22 persons, reach Washington.

FEBRUARY.

1. Revolution ends in Mortevideo, and the rebels defeated. Potosi, in Bolivia, taken by Morales.
2. The Test-Oath bill became a law in the South.
3. Newfoundland votes not to join the Confederation of Canada.
1-3. Georgia Senators admitted to Congress and every State now represented.
4. The Senate offers a war-vessel to convey food to France.
5. The New Hamburg accident occurs and 22 lives are lost by it.
7. The naval Dominican correspondence sent to Congress.
9. Small-pox ravaging New York; 44 new cases weekly.
20. The President announces to Congress that the Alabama claims will be settled by Joint Commission, and Fish, Hoar, Schenck and Williams appointed as High Commission.
11. Very cold; ice-bridge over the East River.
15. New York and Boston sends provisions to feed Paris, valued at $100,000.
15. New York Druggist License bill becomes a law.
15. Dominion Parliament begins at Ottowa.
17. Terrific hurricane in Arkansas and Missouri.
18. The "Howard Resolution" in the Senate disturbs England and Canada.
19. Bishop Whitehouse suspends Cheney.
20. Opening of the Washington carnival.
21. The Brooklyn side of the great bridge caisson finished.
22. Washington's birthday honored everywhere.
23. The English Joint High Commission arrive at New York.
24. National Board of Trade established. Great coal famine or crisis in the country.
25. The bill to repeal the income tax is defeated. Anarchy in Kansas. Reciprocity decreed with Portugal. Japanese nobles arrive in New York.
27. First session of the Joint High Commission.
26-28. The fishery question is discussed in Canada.
28. The Legislature of Nebraska impeach Governor Butler.

MARCH.

2. British High Commissioners visit the U. S. Senate.
4. The Forty-first Congress expires and the Forty-second is formed.
6. The New United States loan put in to market.
8. Awful tornado at East St. Louis, Mo.
9. N. Y. Chamber of Commerce proposes a grand Pacific telegraph cable, of 6,515 miles, to China.
10. Senator Sumner ruled out of the Committee on Foreign Relations by the Senate.
11. Awful thunder-storms in the south-western States, and extraordinary mild weather.
12. A hot term. Earliest date of disappearance of ice from the New England rivers.
14. Election in New Hampshire, and Democrats win.
15. Soldiers' $100 pounty bill passed in Senate.
16. Navigation opened on all the rivers in the country.
16. The Butler-Blaine difficulty in the House occurs.
17. Terrible massacres by Indians in Arizon.
21. Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, deposed by impeachment.
22. Great peace celebration in San Francisco.
24. Executive proclamation against the Ku-Klux.
25. Peru for several weeks has great floods, causing a loss of $7,000,000.
28-29. Exciting Congressional debates on Ku-Klux and San Domingo, and Sumner's resolution tabled.
29. One hundred and twenty buildings burned at Truckee.
30. Anniversary celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment by the United States colored people.
31. British Columbia is voted into the Dominion.

APRIL.

2. Destructive tornado at Dubuque and Omaha.
3. The first relief ship from this country reaches France.
5. Civil war prevails in the Argentine Republic.
6. Commissioners San Domingo report sent to the United States Senate.
7. In Albany a fire destroyed forty buildings, $500,000 worth of property, and threw three hundred men out of employment.
10. Peace celebration and monster German procession in New York.
10-11. Extraordinary fall of mercury all over the country; thunder, lightning; then frosts and auroral displays.
11. Indian and Mexican border warfare in Texas.
11. The $1,000,000 railroad bridge at St. Louis, Mo., completed.
12. Cespedes protests against Spanish cruelty in Cuba.
12-14. Canadian Parliament prorogued.
17. Miners' Arbitration Conference meets at Mauch Chunk.
19. Anniversary of Bunker Hill celebrated.
20. Ku-Klux Enforcement bill becomes a law. First election in the new territory of Washington, D. C.
21. Mass meeting in New York in favor of Canadian annexation. Miners in conclave in Pennsylvania say they will go to work.
24. The legal-tender decision is made by the United States Supreme Court.
26. The Bonnot Carre crevasse is 1,200 feet in width, and all the country to New Orleans under water.
26. The Pennsylvania Central leases the New Jersey railways.
28. The court sustains the suit of the English stockholders against Erie.
28. Massacre of eighty-five Indians in Arizona by the settlers.
30. It is announced that a Protestant church has been dedicated in the city of Mexico.

MAY.

1. Brigham Young breaks ground for the Utah and Southern railroad.
2. Commissioners appointed by the President to arrange for the centennial at Philadelphia, 1876.
7. The work of the Joint High Commission is announced concluded, and Treaty signed.
8. Battle between Indians and United States troops at Laramie.
9. Miners' riot at Hyde Park, Pa.
10. The Alabama Treaty sent to the U. S. Senate.
16. The Senate forces the Treaty correspondents, who refuse to divulge the name of the treaty seller.
17. Another riot at Scranton mines.
22. The coal strike of five and a half months ended, and work is resumed. Loss by the strike, $18,000,000.
23. Excursion of New York and Pennsylvania editors.
25. Ten thousand acres wood land burned in three counties of New York. Loss $300,000.
27. The coal mine horror at Pittston, Pa.; twenty men are suffocated to death.
30. Decoration Day of the graves of soldiers of the Union.

JUNE.

1. The yellow fever epidemic at Buenos Ayres is said to have destroyed 26,000 people.
2. Gov. Butler, of Nebraska, impeached, is pardoned by Grant.
3. Brazil organizes a system of free schools.
1—8. Winter begins a month earlier than in 1870.
9. Revolution exists in three states in Mexico.
9—10. Brooklyn discovers election frauds.
9. A remarkable crimson aurora visible.
12. The Havana volunteers consign to prison seventy citizens.
13. Supreme Court decides Congressmen are liable to arrest by civil process.
18. The Russian fleet arrives with the Grand Duke Alexis on board.
19. Grand reception of Duke Alexis by the committee and the whole people of New York.
21. Cholera prevails at Halifax; several fatal cases.
22. The city of London, Conn., destroyed by fire, and twenty-two lives were lost.
24. The Russian Minister, Catacazy, is cashiered, and General Orlof put in charge.
12—26. Cold, and great storms in Montana; many persons perish in the snow.
27. War against reading the Bible in school on Long Island, and forty Catholic children expelled from school.
28. Forty-five students arrested at Havana for a trivial offence, and the volunteers shot eight of them dead.
28. Grand ball to the Duke at New York.
30. National Thanksgiving kept in all the United States.

DECEMBER.

1. Four million bushels grain frozen in on the canals.
4. Congress meets. The President's message is sent in. The reports of the Secretaries are published.
5. The reduction of the national debt for the year is $86,057,126, and a increase of $17,000,000 interest.
6. Woman suffrage triumphs in Wyoming.
6. The National Board of Trade meet at St. Louis, Mo.
14. Cold in Texas kills thousands of cattle.
14. The new apportionment bill, making the House of Representatives 283 members, is a law.
15. Annexation excitement in the Quebec parliament.
19. The village of Oran, in Brazil, said to have been ruined by a nine hour earthquake.
21. The "One Term" bill introduced into the Senate by Summer.
21. Forty families burned out in Pleasantville, Pa.
21. Negro insurrection in Chicot county, Ark.
22. Forefathers' day in New England.

A Riot in Rochester, N. Y.

The excitement over the outrage committed upon the little white girl by a negro named Howard at Rochester N. Y. was very great. A mob of four or five hundred people were at the jail, and attempted to break in and kill the prisoner. They were foiled by the Sheriff and Police. The military assembled for the protection of the jail.

Attacks were made by roughs and others on unoffending negroes who appeared in the street. The Sheriff and his aids stood firm and determined to uphold the laws.

While the crowd was yelling at the corner of Court and Exchange streets, the military fired a volley, killing two men and wounding one man and one boy. The names of the killed are John Elter, a railroad carman, and Henry Merlow. John Hilbert was shot through the calf of the leg. The name of the boy has not been learned. He was hit in the shoulder. The excitement was great.

The crowd said it was not necessary to fire, while the military say that they were compelled to fire to protect themselves, as they were being pelted with stones. An account of the disgraceful affair is thus given by an eye-witness, Policeman Branch:

The squad of military were lined across the west end of the bridge, facing Exchange street. A man stepped up to Policeman Branch, and said that some boys, a few feet off, were picking up stones. The officer drove them away. At the same instant the word "forward" was given by the officer in command of the squad, and he pushed the policeman aside. The shots were fired at this time. The men shot were standing in Exchange street, and had not participated with the mob. Elter was a highly respectable and influential citizen. He lived but a few moments after being taken into a saloon near by.

It is reported that a woman was shot but it is not yet confirmed. The feeling against the military is intense. The police are being drawn in from the outer districts of the city and dispatched to the jail. It is feared that more blood will be shed before morning. The colored people fled to their houses to hide, as it was not deemed safe for them to be seen in the streets.

The body of John Elter has just been taken to the home of the deceased. On being deposited in the wagon loud expressions of indignation was made by the spectators. Henry Merlow was going to his home on Bartlett street. The ball entered his stomach and a large pool of blood was on the walk where he fell. He was an inoffensive man and had taken no part in the disturbances. John Nolan was shot through the right lung, and was conveyed to the St. Mary's Hospital. He is not expected to live. A cartman named Elias Swanton is also reported. He was shot in the arm and received a bayonet wound in the back. Louis Kamp was shot through the thigh and left arm. The feeling of indignation against the military was very great.

HOWARD, the negro who outraged the girl Ochs, was secretly conveyed to the court-room, arraigned on the indictment, and, pleading guilty, was sentenced to 20 years' hard labor in Auburn State Prison.

THE DAY AFTER A DEBAUCH the parched tongue, nausea, shivering, and febrile symptoms, prove that poison has entered the veins and arteries, and been circulated with the blood through every organ. More slowly, but not less certainly, the use of the Alcoholic Astringents sold as medicines, depresses the vital fluid and wrecks the nervous system. Touch them not, taste them not. Dr. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS you have a pure temperance tonic, blood depurent, alterative and laxative, of unparalleled efficacy, and absolutely harmless.—*Com.*

JULY.

1. Brigham Young arrested upon indictment by Grand Jury.
4. Democratic State Convention at Rochester.
5. Wisconsin fires cover 3,000 square miles of forest, and have burned out one hundred families. Fenians invade Manitoba.
4—24. Protestant Episcopal Triennial Convention at Baltimore.
7. The greatest drought in all the states of the Upper Mississippi valley known for twenty-five years.
7. The Mormon Hawkins tried at Salt Lake for adultery.
6. Peshaukie, Wisconsin, is consumed by fire, and forty perish in the flames, and twenty-five dwellings burned.
9, 10. The greatest city fire ever known in modern times takes place, and Chicago, a city of 300,000 souls, lies in ashes; 100,000 people are homeless; from 100 to 500 perished in the flames; 18,000 buildings are consumed, and the loss is from $250,000,000 to $300,000,000.
9. Holland, Mich., destroyed by fire and one thousand five hundred people are homeless. Ten thousand people homeless in Michigan.
9. Peshtigo, Wis., consumed by forest fires and an electrical tornado, and one thousand people consumed in the flames.
10. Bloody election riot in Philadelphia; seven killed.
12. Anniversary of discovery of America by Columbus.
12. Executive proclamation against South Carolina Ku-Klux.
13. Encke's comet first seen by Americans.
16. Corner-stone of the new United States Post-office laid at Boston.
17. Martial law declared in nine counties in South Carolina.
19, 20. Earthquake shock in all Maine.
20. The first Mormon conviction for adultery, namely Hawkins.
22—24. Great and destructive fires in the forests of New York.
28. Brigham Young and son indicted for murder.
31. The October fires will foot up $300,000,000.

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NOVEMBER.

1. Ku-Klux proclamation by President Grant.
5. Brazil organizes a system of free schools.
1—8. Winter begins a month earlier than in 1870.
9. Revolution exists in three states in Mexico.
9—10. Brooklyn discovers election frauds.
9. A remarkable crimson aurora visible.
12. The Havana volunteers consign to prison seventy citizens.
13. Supreme Court decides Congressmen are liable to arrest by civil process.
18. The Russian fleet arrives with the Grand Duke Alexis on board.
19. Grand reception of Duke Alexis by the committee and the whole people of New York.
21. Cholera prevails at Halifax; several fatal cases.
22. The city of London, Conn., destroyed by fire, and twenty-two lives were lost.
24. The Russian Minister, Catacazy, is cashiered, and General Orlof put in charge.
12—26. Cold, and great storms in Montana; many persons perish in the snow.
27. War against reading the Bible in school on Long Island, and forty Catholic children expelled from school.
28. Forty-five students arrested at Havana for a trivial offence, and the volunteers shot eight of them dead.
28. Grand ball to the Duke at New York.
30. National Thanksgiving kept in all the United States.

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CALENDAR for 1872.

JANUARY.

Su	M	T	W	Th	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

FEBRUARY.

Su	M	T	W	Th	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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25	26	27	28	29		

MARCH.

Su	M	T	W	Th	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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31						

APRIL.

Su	M	T	W	Th	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
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28	29	30				

MAY.

Su	M	T	W	Th	F	S
			1	2	3	4
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JUNE.

Su	M	T	W	Th	F	S
						1
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JULY.

Su	M	T	W	Th	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

AUGUST.

Su	M	T	W	Th	F	S
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4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

SEPTEMBER.

Su	M	T	W	Th	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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29	30					

OCTOBER.

Su	M	T	W	Th	F	S
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6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

NOVEMBER.

Su	M	T	W	Th	F	S
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3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
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DECEMBER.

Su	M	T	W	Th	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

A Fire in Switzerland.

A correspondent writing from Fribourg, Switzerland, speaking of the great fire in that city says: "Hitherto I had looked upon the scene, awful as it was, as being simply a case of destruction of property, as I had been told that the people who lived in the houses had successfully escaping. Suddenly, however, from one of the front windows on the the third story, I heard a crash of glass, and looking up I saw a woman's face—such a face as I never care to see again. It was dreadful in its agony. Screaming to the crowd below, she seemed to feel that she was too high for them to hear her, and the flames, as she stood at the window, came licking up the wall, as though they felt she was already given up to them. What she said, or attempted to say, no one ever knew; but the crowd gazing up from below saw her, and a hoarse roar came from them which seemed to reach her and give her encouragement. Wildly waving her arms, she disappeared for a moment, and then reappeared at the window with a little child in her arms. What could be done? Are the people to see the woman and child roasted to death under their very eyes? But they are far below, and the fiery flames are creeping up the outer walls and windows, and already the woman has to draw back her burden as the fire comes nearer and nearer